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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## France Agrees To Freedom Of Syria-Lebanon

### Premier Blum Gives Proof of Liberal Attitude on Colonial Issues

### Will End Mandates

### Entry of New States in League Backed—France to Retain Some Troops

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, June 17—The French Government has decided to terminate its mandate over Syria and Lebanon and propose the entry of both new states into the League of Nations, probably at the September session of the Assembly.

Following a conference held between Pierre Viennot, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, army chiefs and Near East experts at the Quai d'Orsay, the Popular Front Cabinet is understood to have agreed to the constitution of two separate but loosely federated republics to be called "Levant States."

Representatives of Syrian Nationalists and Lebanon are reported to have accepted the arrangement.

A final accord has not yet been reached, but all major points have been settled. Treaties of friendship will safeguard France's special interests and amount in fact to permanent alliances.

**Reduction in Troops**

The French Government reserved the right to keep troops in both countries, but the number of troops is to be greatly reduced and they are to be stationed in certain specified centers only.

Decision of the French Government to accord independence in the immediate future is generally interpreted as constituting a significant precedent. Premier Blum is believed to entertain very liberal views on colonial questions which will become important if Germany raises the question of colonial mandates.

Syria sees its supervision under the League of Nations-promulgated mandate virtually terminated as representatives of both countries reach an accord after years of negotiations.

Iraq, Near Eastern Arab state placed under British mandate immediately after the World War, received statehood Oct. 3, 1932, when it was admitted as the fifty-seventh member of the League of Nations.

**Negotiated Since 1920**

The Syrians and French have been negotiating for the statehood step since the late 1920's, when it became apparent that Syria was gradually reaching "the necessary degree of development" stipulated by treaty. Now the new French Popular Front Government finds Syria and Lebanon ready for the change.

Recent Arab and Communist disorders were not seen as serious barriers to early culmination of this long-sought accord.

*British fund sought to aid in settlement of Assyrians: Page 8.*

## *Johnson Marks Anniversary of NRA With Roses*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson strode down "F" Street toward his modest office today carrying a huge bouquet of red roses in his hands. A questioning glance at the calendar explains. It is the third anniversary of the enactment by Congress of the National Industrial Recovery Act—the birthday of the once famous Blue Eagle.

To most Americans NRA is already nothing more than a hazy recollection, but to the man who soared with that bird to the pinnacle of national popularity and departed with it into obscurity it remains to this day an object almost of veneration. Others may forget, but General Johnson lays red roses at the figurative shrine of a glorious memory.

## *Women Place Tablet On International Span*

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—Traffic on the International Peace Bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ont., was stopped today for the first time in nine years while delegates of the Associated Country Women of the World erected a tablet to international peace and friendship.

Mrs. Alfred Watt, of London, Eng., international president, presided at the ceremonies. A group of 59 delegates from Canada and 14 foreign nations, returning from the international conference of the organization in Washington, D. C., then passed over the bridge into Canada.

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## 'Old Guard' Is Given Place In Party Affairs by Landon; Democrats Eager to Meet

### New Deal Convention to Extend From Tuesday to Saturday With Speech by Roosevelt—Farley Nominator Tickets Protested

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The political mills are grinding the following important but rather lumpy grist today:

From Topeka comes the decision of Gov. Alfred M. Landon to placate the conservative wing of his party by officering the National Committee with a judicious mixture of "Old Guard" and young Republicans.

In Philadelphia and Washington, work on the Democratic platform and program is busily under way. They plan the convention to last five days, by spreading its few events over the entire week, culminating in notification ceremonies and speeches by President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner on Saturday night, June 27.

**Threat of Third Party Union**

Meantime James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee as well as Postmaster General, has written a letter to postmasters all over the country—according to a reproduction introduced in the House by Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana — asking them, as individuals "with a special interest in the success of President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election," to sell $1 tickets to raise Democratic campaign funds.

A third-party coalition of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Dr. Francis Townsend, and share-the-wealth forces is intimated by leaders of those movements, who declare themselves unable to accept either presidential candidate, but prepared to barter their support of individual candidates for Congress, either Republican or Democrat.

Final returns from this week's primaries show one Coughlin-Townsend candidate victorious in Maine's congressional race, while in Minnesota the Republicans for the first time in years have polled more votes than either Democrats or Farmer-Laborites.

**Honors for Oldtimers**

John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, left Topeka today for New York, there to begin a drive for funds and start in earnest the Republican campaign. He left behind a happy picture of party harmony. Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, former national chairman, steps with relief into the post of general counsel vacated by Mr. Hamilton, and takes the first convenient boat for Europe.

As for honorific jobs, the two vice-chairmanships went to orthodox old-line leaders, Ralph Williams of Ore-

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## French Senators Attack New Deal As Unsound Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, June 17—After denouncing Premier Léon Blum as a "lilliputian Roosevelt" and condemning his Socialistic new deal as fatal to France's financial structure, the French Senate today submissively prepared to pass his labor projects designed to end the "folded-arms" strike movement.

When the Premier characterized the Roosevelt program in the United States as an "experiment vaster and deeper than ours," Joseph Caillaux, former Finance Minister and a new convert to the devaluation movement, shouted: "He first took measures of great importance." This apparently referred to devaluation of the American dollar.

**Warning on Finances**

Senators warned the Popular Front Government in no uncertain terms that they disagreed with his reflationist plans, which they called "drawing blank check on the future." But they concluded by deferring to the deputies who last week passed measures which include the 40-hour week, collective bargaining and vacations with pay for all workers.

These three measures with revision of economy decrees will add 1,400,000,000 francs (about $92,400,000), to the French deficit of already more than 12,000,000,000 francs. Abel Gardey protested on behalf of the Senate Finance Committee.

When the cost of other points in the Popular Front program—such as nationalization of war industries and the public works program—are added to this and combined with national debt of 345,000,000,000 francs and an empty treasury, the French monetary system would be unable to stand the strain, he declared.

**New Gold Restriction**

A number of other senators also voiced their apprehension lest the Government be forced soon to either inflation or a closed economy like Germany.

Both Premier Blum and Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, reiterated their former denials that

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

## Ancient Aztec City Is Believed Intact Under Mexico City

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Excavations for the new Supreme Court of Justice building on the site of the old Volador market have revealed almost 1000 ceramics, jars and pots of the pre-Cortesian epoch that archeologists consider one of the most important finds in many years.

It has long been known that the entire city of Mexico was built upon one of the richest archeological sites in the country but comparatively few excavations have been made owing to the fact that the majority of buildings here are so sturdy that they have withstood time. Every now and then unusual finds have been unearthed below the surface of the city streets, including a portion of an Aztec temple. This has given rise to the belief generally held by archeologists here that the ancient Aztec city, praised by the Spaniards for its beauty, still lies comparatively intact a few feet below the present capital's streets.

The recent discoveries of the Volador market place prove again the rich culture of the Aztecs. One of the most interesting of these was a huge pit which contained a statue of the god Huehuoteotl together with many carved shells and other objects. It is believed that this represented an offering made by some wealthy Aztec many centuries ago. The urns and vases are exquisitely made, proving a rare knowledge of pottery making.

## Senate Approves Federal Financing Of Slum Clearance

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—America is on the verge of joining virtually every great country in the Old World in a governmental slum clearance and low-cost housing program.

Passage of the Wagner housing bill yesterday in the Senate, 42 to 24, if followed by similar action in the House, will launch the United States on a major social program of the most far-reaching importance, and upon a pathway from which it will be next to impossible to turn back. The prospective expenditures for the undertaking will be enormous. Visualizations of the program ahead mount into billions.

**Opening Wedge**

The Wagner bill itself calls for $150,000,000 a year for three years, and these three years are "experimental." The opening wedge for

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## Italy Demands League Remove 'Moral Stigma'

### Duce Wants 'Aggressor' Title Wiped Off Record Along With Sanctions

### Has Peace Price

**LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The British Cabinet placed the final seal of authority on the Government's recession from sanctions today.**

**The Commons will hear the announcement of the new Italo-Ethiopian policy tomorrow.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, June 17 — Abolition of sanctions will not satisfy Italy unless accompanied by a removal of the moral stigma inflicted upon her when she was condemned as an "aggressor," the Monitor learns here today.

Until this is done, Italy will not consider the conflict with the League as terminated and all reservations made by Premier Benito Mussolini concerning Italy's co-operation with Britain, France and other sanctionist countries as well as with the League, will be maintained until the "judicial error" committed at Geneva last October is corrected and full moral reparation given to Italy.

**Price Goes Up**

This, it is believed, is the standpoint which the Duce intends to adopt in connection with the problems which will be shortly examined at Geneva. It is even hinted in some quarters here that Premier Mussolini may demand as the price of Italy's return to active collaboration with Britain and France their formal recognition of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

Sanctions are considered here as only one aspect of the whole problem and perhaps not the most important since their eventual removal in the near future would constitute a benefit to the sanctionist countries as well as to Italy herself. The country considers it has been unjustly condemned by the League, which it is claimed did not sufficiently examine Italian grievances against Ethiopia.

**Duce's Memo Under Way**

It is anticipated, therefore, that Premier Mussolini will shortly submit a memorandum to the League in which he will restate the Italian case and demand a reversal of the League's former decisions against Italy.

While this intransigent attitude on the part of Italy may perhaps complicate the matter once more, Premier Mussolini evidently feels that he is now in a favorable posi-

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## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Wednesday, June 17**

### Alaska—Thermometer Goes Tropical

**"Uncle Sam's Attic"** experiences a heat wave. Seward's "Ice Box" is being defrosted. For the past 10 days unusually high temperatures have been recorded from interior to coast.

**Today,** in the city of Seward, reports the Associated Press, "Sourdoughs," used to seeing temperature readings far below zero, saw the thin red line reach 108—a record.

**Point Barrow,** well within the arctic circle, on the Arctic Ocean, reported a reading of 44 degrees. Temperatures in the interior ranged in the 70's and 80's, and Fairbanks thermometers streaked to new highs at 85.

Farmers welcomed the United States Weather Bureau prediction that the heat "may be prolonged for some time." Tourists planning a chilly trip north packed linen suits.

### Politics—Third Party Proposals Circulate

**Balloons Go Up . . .**

**Third Party talk** is astir as G. O. P. and Democratic strategists gather, seeking ways to approach the electorate in the presidential campaign.

**New York**—Curiosity over the possibility of a third party injecting itself into the political fray springs from an indication by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, National Union for Social Justice head, that he was preparing to back a third party ticket.

**Third Party Standard**

**Chicago**—Others moved toward a possible third party standard here. Townsendites, backers of North Dakota's Republican Representative William Lemke, Share-the-Wealth advocates, and the radio priest's Union for Social Justice announced a coalition simultaneously with the Coughlin New York statement.

**Topeka, Kan.**—Governor Landon and his national committee of strategists, headed by Chairman John D. M. Hamilton, schemed behind locked doors, appointed officers and an executive committee to direct the campaign, and gave women a 50-50 representation on the national committee.

**Philadelphia**—Ready for next week's national convention, party chieftains sure of their presidential nominee and his Vice-President, did exhibit some concern regarding a change they contemplate in the method of electing the nominee. Leaders wish to revert to simple majority choice rather than the two-thirds vote.

**Biggest problem** facing the Philadelphia Democrats at this moment is how to fill requests for seats in the Convention Hall. The Associated Press reports that 300,000 ticket requests have been received for 15,000 seats.

Meanwhile, the nation watches the political jockies maneuver their favorites for the pole.

### Radio—Developments Declared Noncompetitive

**Riding the Ether Waves . . .**

**Television sets,** when placed on the market a few years hence, will probably cost about the same as automobiles, say radio experts now gathered in Washington.

These authorities are appearing before a fact-finding investigation held by the Federal Communications Commission

**David Sarnoff,** president of the Radio Corporation of America, told the commissioners that a television newspaper was feasible, but would not interfere with the daily paper delivered at the door.

**James M. Skinner,** of the Radio Manufacturers Association, insisted

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### Air Woman Aids Dry Cause

Lee Krupnick

**Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith Miss Amelia Earhart Mrs. Ella A. Boole**

Miss Earhart, Famous Flier, Was Among the Speakers at the W. C. T. U. Convention at Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Smith Is National President and Mrs. Boole Is World President of the Organization

## Steel Pay Boost Rumored as Union Drive Launched

PITTSBURGH, June 16 (AP)—The new steel workers' organizing committee headed by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, met today to map plans for a giant drive to enlist the 450,000 employees in the industry under the banner of the newly industrialized Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The meeting convened in the mine workers office while steel circles were discussing reports the operators will grant a flat 10 per cent pay increase in a counter-stroke to offset the drive sponsored by John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

**Ready for Long Campaign**

The rumor was that United States Steel, which employs approximately 200,000 workers in its widespread activities, will announce the pay increase first. It led the way recently in announcing the granting of vacations with pay to those employed five years and longer.

Mr. Murray held a long meeting with 12 organizers before sending them out into the field yesterday. He said 50 organizers will be working soon. Regarding the steel drive, he said:

"The organizations backing this move expect to stay with it until the industry is organized, whether it takes a month or 10 years.

**$500,000 "War Chest"**

He referred to the members of the CIO, who broke away from the craft union leadership of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. They have pledged $500,000 for the drive.

Michael F. Tighe, titular head of the Amalgamated, did not attend today's meeting. He is in Atlantic City conferring with manufacturers on a new wage scale.

Mr. Murray and Clinton S. Golden, who resigned as Pittsburgh regional director of the National Labor Relations Board to direct the union campaign in Pittsburgh, joined in saying the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision in New Orleans clipping the activities of the National Labor Relations Board is of little moment. Mr. Murray said:

**Economic Pressure**

"Economic pressure is the only way for organized labor to achieve results. There never was more than a slight chance of improving conditions through the National Labor Act."

Mr. Murray disclosed the western district headquarters will be established in Chicago and the southern headquarters in Birmingham within ten days.

The first official mass meeting of the drive will be held next Sunday in McKeesport, officials said.

Attending today's gathering, besides Mr. Murray, Mr. Golden and Mr. Gillis, were David McDonald, secretary of the committee; Julius Hockman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Joseph K. Gaither, vice-president of Amalgamated; John Brophy, director of the CIO; P. T. Fagan, district president of the United Mine Workers, and Lee Krzychi, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

## Radio Is Enlisted By WCTU to Aid In Dry Campaign

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TULSA, Okla., June 17 — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a new voice, a multiple voice that reaches farm and city, mining and lumber camps, prisons, travelers on the high seas, and, perhaps most important of all, children and youth.

Presenting today the report of the new radio department to the Sixty-second Annual Convention here, which closes tomorrow night, Mrs. Helen L. Green of Cleveland, Ohio, department director, stressed its rapid progress this last year and pointed to its boundless possibilities in the future.

**Officials Aid W. C. T. U.**

The most significant development in the work this department has done has been the reaction to the effort on the part of radio officials; they were respectful and interested, Mrs. Green said.

Moreover, the dry cause is receiving more recognition on the air; she cited as an example the Detroit News commentator who is adding temperance news to his offering. The most notable features of the W. C. T. U. radio work have been focused in some 17 states, Mrs. Green explained.

Churches are increasingly active in the dry movement, Mrs. Harold Sloan of Cambridge Springs, Penna., director of the department of religious education, said in her report today. In many instances the feeling that the church should not deal with this problem had died away and

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## States to Enforce Minimum Pay Laws Relative to Women

### Twelve of Them Affected by Supreme Court's New York Case Ruling Decided to Go Ahead on Advice of Labor Secretary Perkins

### Lapse Would Mean Loss of Gains Made In Case Possible Rehearing Occurs

### Pledge Support to New York Should That State Petition the High Court for a Rehearing of Case That Brought Unconstitutional Ruling

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—Representatives from 12 states having minimum wage laws for women were on their way home today from a conference here, determined to enforce their various statutes, although the Supreme Court's invalidation of the New York law cast varying measures of doubt on all the state laws.

The conferees, called here by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, took the position that they had no choice but to enforce the laws of their states which are an expression of the will of their fellow citizens. If enforcement of minimum wage laws was allowed to lapse, far-reaching gains for working women attained under them would be lost, they felt.

Support was pledged to New York labor officials should they decide to petition the court for a rehearing. The opinion was prevalent among the conferees that the recent decision of the Supreme Court had not necessarily destroyed state minimum wage legislation.

**Reconsideration Not Asked**

It was pointed out that the majority opinion was expressly based on a supposition that the State of New York had not asked the court to reconsider the constitutional questions ruled on in the Adkins case 13 years ago when the court said that adult women "may not be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty of contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances."

The conferees discussed with New York State labor officials the advisability of asking for a rehearing, specifically asking for reconsideration of the constitutional question. The court, in its majority opinion, said it had not reviewed the earlier case because such procedure was not requested.

It ruled only on the question whether the present case was distinguishable from the Adkins case.

**To Continue Investigations**

Investigations of wages paid in industries not yet covered by minimum wage orders will be continued and the results of these studies published, the conferees promised, agreeing that favorable public sentiment for minimum wages laws, expressed since the court decision, should not be wasted.

Among state representatives at the conference were L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the Rhode Island Department of Labor; James Moriarity, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts; Elmer F. Andrews, New York industrial commissioner; O. B. Chapman, director of industrial relations for Ohio; John S. B. Davie, Labor Commissioner for New Hampshire; John L. Toohey Jr., Commissioner of Labor for New Jersey, and Voyta Wrabetz, chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Other states which sent delegates were North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Connecticut, and Colorado.

## Congress Reaches Accord on Relief; Coal Bill Speeded

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—Congressional conferees reached complete agreement today on the huge $2,319,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill today, and the House will act upon it immediately.

The bill is one of the two "must" measures which have held up adjournment of Congress. It contains an appropriation of $1,425,000,000 for continuation of relief.

The conferees announced that the House would vote separately on two Senate amendments, one to permit the Public Works Administration to make loans and grants out of a $300,000,000 revolving fund; the other on the Senate's proposal to authorize an engineering study of the Florida ship canal.

**Senate Not in Session**

The Senate was not in session today, out of respect for the memory of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, one of the men who fought most actively to revive the Florida Canal project. He passed away this morning. The Senate will meet two hours earlier tomorrow, at 10 a. m., and set the order of business for the rest of the week.

With agreement reached on the relief bill came announcement also that an agreement on the compromise tax bill was imminent, following a night session that appeared to have narrowed the gulf between Senate and House leaders.

Meanwhile, fair progress was made with other measures.

**Guffey Coal Bill Passed**

The House passed the redrafted Guffey-Vinson coal bill 161-90, while the Senate yesterday passed the Wagner-Ellenbogen housing bill, 42-24.

Conference reports on another major matter now wait the Senate's attention, that on the Black anti-lobby bill.

Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said today, it "looks better now for adjournment Saturday." On the day's schedule of House action, he said, was consideration of a series of important conference reports, including anti-lobbying and relief bills, while the Walsh-Healey government contract measure, imposing NRA conditions on any firm from which the Government buys goods, may be disposed of today.

Congressional leaders declared the chances were about even for passage of the Guffey bill, Wagner housing bill and revised Copeland ship subsidy bill, at the present session.

## *Air Photos Map 'Hidden' Land*

*By* Herbert B. Nichols

*Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17—How aerial map photography "discovered" sufficient unknown taxable property in 14 Connecticut cities and towns to reduce substantially municipal tax rates, was described here by officers of the American Society of Photogrammetry, meeting in joint session with the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

This meeting constituted their virtual "debut" yesterday into affiliated membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The American association is holding its ninety-eighth meeting at the University of Rochester this week.

**Expansion Likely**

Lieut. O. S. Reading, whose introductory paper summed up the standing of photogrammetry as of June, 1936, likened its present position to that of the automobile industry in 1910 or the radio in 1920.

"A large expansion of air-photo mapping is certain during the next few years," he said "Recent developments in airplane cameras, plotting machines and photo materials have made for greater accuracy and speed in mapping while reducing costs.

"Very few Americans are acquainted with the large-scale maps showing complete detail which the newer technique can supply. Rather are they accustomed to generalized compilations from a heterogeneous mass of poorly co-ordinated reconnaissance surveys and sketches which are the best to be had for three quarters of the United States.

**"Hidden" Land Found**

"How little detailed knowledge we have about land and resources is indicated by tax equalization surveys of some 14 cities and towns in Connecticut made with the aid of aerial photographs. These disclosed so much unrecorded property that the tax rate was lowered an average of 29 per cent, the grand list increased an average of 47 per cent, and the cities were lifted out of financial difficulties."

The American Society of Photogrammetry has been organized only two years, yet has a membership of about 400, and is associated with 19 other nations in a similar international society.

Col. H. H. Blee, president of the group, is chairman of a committee responsible for drawing up the present standard specifications for aerial photographs. These are expected to be adopted shortly as standard specifications of the Federal Government.

The International Society of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

## New York Laundries To Continue Wage Plan For Women Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 17—Thirty-seven New York laundries, said to employ 7500 women, have agreed to maintain wage and hour provisions of the invalidated New York State minimum-wage law for women and children, according to an announcement here today. One hundred smaller laundries also have agreed to follow requirements of the law as closely as their respective problems will allow, it was said.

The larger laundries, employing about 10,000 persons, were said to do a gross business of between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000 a year, washing three fourths of New York City's linen.

Even before the minimum-wage law was enacted, the largest concerns paid the 31 cents an hour prescribed under regulations adopted under its authority, but the wage was based upon a 48-hour week. When the law become effective, the work week was reduced to 40 hours.

Local competition and limited resources may prevent some of the smallest neighborhood laundries from following the program to pay women employees 31 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, according to spokesmen for the laundry business.

### Correction

The Monitor published an Associated Press story in this column yesterday in which it said a $40,086,000 contract with Jones & Laughlin Steel Company had been canceled by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Subsequently, the Associated Press sent a correction stating that the amount was $40,086.

# Further Film Improvement Demanded by Federal Council

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—While the general tendency of the film producers' organizational efforts to maintain moral standards in their picture entertainment during the past two years has been commendable, there remains room for improvement along several lines, according to the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The statement of opinion came in an analysis by the committee of recent trends in the character of motion pictures.

In particular the report remarks that drinking scenes in the movies are being so overdone as to constitute in effect an education of youth in drinking, that there is often ballyhoo for racetrack and other forms of gambling.

The report adds that "the ideals of life in most pictures lack depth, integrity and sincerity and are destructive in their effect upon American ideals. A false picturing is given of the love and ethics of true marriage.

"As many as 19 feature pictures during the past four years have been classified as pro-war, and this at a time when the churches of all nations are doing their utmost to educate the world away from war.

"The newsreels, while increasing in interest and value, may be justly charged with propaganda for war and armaments. They go beyond legitimate picturing of news to glorify the army and navy."

The report states that nine feature pictures have been called antilabor in effect. Touching upon the exhibition side of the industry, the report deplores "bank nights" at theaters as incitement to gambling and tending to make use of inferior pictures instead of the more desirable films that uphold production standards. Some of the trailers and a good deal of advertising of films are regarded as inclining toward suggestiveness.

**Censorship by Audiences**

The report concludes with these recommendations:

1. That continued pressure be exerted upon producers and exhibitors for the production of clean and more noteworthy pictures.
2. That the entire public exercise great care in the selection of pictures, especially of those for the family.
3. That support be given to the better films and denied to all others.
4. That every effort be made to organize better films groups, wholly independent of the industry, in every community.
5. That the public urge the showing of the more desirable foreign films in the regular theaters, and the booking of the more exceptional American pictures in small communities and in neighborhood theaters.
6. That the daily and weekly papers carry more critical reviews of current films, especially in the form of concise film estimates, giving particular attention to the social and moral values of pictures, as well as to their dramatic and artistic merits."

## Congressmen Sign Anti-Lynch Petition; Held Empty Gesture

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—The House of Representatives made an impressive but empty gesture toward advocates of federal antilynching legislation yesterday when 218 members signed a petition to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of the measure.

Earlier in the session such action would have forced a vote on the floor of the House on the bill. As it is, rules of the house would permit the required vote only should Congress stay in session until July 13, a fact allegedly known to may of the signers of the petition. Congress is expected to adjourn before that date.

The bill would impose a penalty of from $2000 to $10,000 on governments of counties in which mob violence took place and of $5000 or five years in jail or both on local officials negligent in their duty to protect the lives of prisoners.

Agitation for antilynching legislation has been current in Congress for several years and has taken form in various bills all seeking to achieve the same end. So far such measures have been held in committee by the influence of southern legislators.

## Its Time Is Correct to Split Second

© Harris & Ewing Little Susan Patton Inspects the $31,199 Gift Armillary Sphere

## Old World Sundial In Washington Park Attracts Children

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16 — Children who play in Meridian Hill Park here are learning to watch for the sunny hours because then they can tell the time by a beautifully fashioned armillary sphere, novel to this part of the world.

This unusual timepiece was recently presented to the embassy-flanked park on upper Sixteenth Street by Miss Bertha Noyes of Washington, in honor of her sister, Edith.

Modeled in bronze to resemble the ancient astronomical machines first used in China and reproduced at various observatories down through the ages, the Noyes gift was designed and sculptured by C. P. Jennewein, whose work adorns several of the new government buildings and the new memorial bridge across the Potomac. Columbia University experts checked it with the sun to make sure it would keep perfect time.

Although these hollow sphere "sundials" are often seen in European gardens, few Washington children know what they are. To most, the various circles, representing positions of important circles of the celestial globe, suggest a good climb. Miss Noyes feels, however, that if they are taught what the unusual-looking ball is for, they will be eager to read the exact hour and minute and learn a few fundamental astronomical facts from it.

### Senator Duncan U. Fletcher

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP) — Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, who passed on at his home today, was chairman of the important banking and currency committee and a member of the Committees on Commerce, Military Affairs, and Printing. He has served in the Senate since March 4, 1909. Senator Fletcher's term would have expired in 1939.

Informed of his passing, the Senate promptly recessed until tomorrow soon after it convened at noon.

President Roosevelt led official Washington in paying tribute to the Florida Senator.

"The country has lost an able and conscientious servant in the death of Senator Fletcher," Mr. Roosevelt said. "As chairman of the great Committee on Banking and Currency throughout a period of unprecedented financial upheaval, his steadying influence was reflected both in emergency and in permanent legislation which rescued the entire banking structure of the country from utter collapse and destruction.

"Throughout a long and distinguished career in the Senate he was ever actuated by motives of high patriotism and unselfish devotion to the public welfare. In his passing a fine and gallant gentleman goes from our midst."

Immediately after the World War Senator Fletcher advocated establishment of regular routes to keep engaged the great wartime fleet of merchant craft; opposed in the Senate the sale by the International Mercantile Marine of its ships to British interests and held out for government operation as a certain means of keeping the American flag on the seven seas.

In inland waterway development, he was interested particularly in the Gulf-to-Maine inland project and also proposed the building of a canal from the mouth of the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. He lived to see the first project become a reality, but not so the latter.

Ever active in the development of the entire South, Senator Fletcher was chief sponsor and for a time president of the Southern Commercial Congress. He also was a director of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and successively president of the Gulf Coast Inland Waterways Association and the Mississippi and Atlantic Waterways Association.

Born in Sumter County, Georgia, on Jan. 6, 1859, Senator Fletcher was graduated from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and then took the law course. Admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1881, he soon moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he began his public career in 1887 as a member of the city council. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1892 and became Mayor of Jacksonville in the following year, serving two terms. He was elected to the Senate in 1908.

## Quezon Urges Shift In Philippines Taxes

MANILA, P. I., June 16 (AP)—Sweeping tax revisions to place the burden "upon the shoulders of those who can well afford to bear it," were advocated today by President Quezon at the opening of the first regular session of the Philippine National Assembly.

He recommended lowering income tax exemptions; increasing rates on excess personal income, corporate profits, inheritances and mines; creation of taxes on luxuries, amusements and transportation; establishment of a school tax, and modification of the land tax to provide for a progressive rate of increase according to the amount of land held.

Higher taxes, he said, are necessary to carry out the Government's comprehensive program for economic development of the country. He minimized the importance of the so-called Japanese land-holding problem of Davao Province. Of 2,000,000 hecatares in the Province, he said only 60,000 are owned, leased or cultivated by Japanese.

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### WCTU Uses Radio In Dry Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

an active program of alcohol education is under way.

"Liquor and spirituality are not compatible," said Mrs. Sloan. "If one is present the other is not."

**W. C. T. U. and Peace**

The penetration of the W. C. T. U. is aggressively active in the cause of peace. Through its department of International Relations for Peace, it has secured thousands of signatures to the people's petition to governments to stop war and has given assistance to the cause of peace whenever possible, Mrs. May Bell Harper of New Haven, Conn., director of the department, told the convention. The peace program of the W. C. T. U. is a part of the cause and cure of war movement and the work of the department has been actively carried on in 44 states.

Then, too, the W. C. T. U. carries its work directly—and literally—into youth camps when it goes into CCC camps. It has done this in Colorado, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Miss Elizabeth Smart, of Cambridge, N. Y., director of the deparment of service among the soldiers and sailors, discussed this new phase of the department work this morning and said that the great bulk of the work of the department is done in the veterans' hospitals.

Half a dozen young college men and women from over the country competed last night in the Grand Diamond Medal contest sponsored by the W. C. T. U. The judges awarded the medal to Harlan Mendenhall of Mutual, Okla., a student at Oklahoma University's school of journalism. Menhenhall is state chairman of the Campus Temperance Union, affiliated with the W. C. T. U., and has been active in organizing new groups over the State, hitch-hiking from one school to another when he couldn't afford a ride.

Yesterday was Oklahoma day at the convention and approximately 400 visitors came from all parts of the State for the afternoon's session. The meeting had more than the usual significance for Oklahoma because of the Henshaw repeal amendment which comes up for vote in Oklahoma, July 28, and talks by state dry leaders centered around it. Fusion of the United Drys, statewide organization, and the state W. C. T. U., in the fight on the amendment came out of the meeting, which was climaxed by an address talk by Dr. Mary Harris Armor of Atlanta, Georgia, director of the department of evangelism.

**Cites Evils of Repeal**

Recounting proofs that repeal had been a failure, Dr. Armor touched upon the theme that has run recurrently through all convention sessions—the liquor interests' direct sales appeal to women.

"I have been in 12 wet states since repeal," she said, "and I have seen more drunken women that I ever remember seeing in all the open saloon days."

She concluded with this challenge: "If you want safety, peace and righteousness again, get out right now and work to roll up such a tremendous vote as will leave no doubt anywhere as to the will of the people. It's not going to be easy—but never let go. Hang on. Prohibition is coming back and this time coming back to stay."

**Dr. Colvin Is Visitor**

There was a pleasant stir in the convention when Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, Prohibition Party candidate for President, dropped in late yesterday afternoon en route to Arkansas to keep a speaking engagement. Repeal, he told the convention, in a brief talk, has been the turning point in the history of the party. While prohibition was here, nobody thought it necessary to vote the Prohibition ticket, but now he believes more interest is being shown in the party than in the last 25 years.

## Democrats Push Congress Drive For 'Merit' Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 16—Amidst the confusion of the last days of Congress, the drive for civil service reform got under way in high Democratic quarters, and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming issued an appeal today to all friends of the merit system to mass their efforts for a final drive for the Ramspeck Bill.

The Ramspeck Bill would put first, second and third class postmasters under civil service. It has been approved by the National Civil Service Reform League and the League of Women Voters. In his statement, Senator O'Mahoney accused Republicans by name of obstructing the Ramspeck Bill, and cited the further obstacle put in the way of another civil service reform measure by Republicans in the House yesterday.

**Politics or Reform**

How much partisanship and how much real desire for merit system extension is going into the present struggle is impossible to say; the Democrats obviously have become aware that Republican nominee Gov. Alfred M. Landon is preparing to press the issue, and are eager to get ammunition to meet the assault. Senator O'Mahoney is a sincere and active worker for the merit system extension, and stated today he had "real hope" that the Ramspeck Bill might pass at this session.

The Ramspeck bill would complete the job of putting the entire United States Post Office Department under civil service. Republicans object to putting civil service into effect while present post office jobs are held by appointees of James A. Farley, Postmaster General.

**O'Mahoney's Statement**

"Friends of the merit system throughout the country should make an immediate drive for the passage of the Ramspeck bill extending the civil service law to postmasterships of the first, second and third classes. This measure, recommended by the House Committee on Civil Service has been on the calendar throughout the session. Its passage was prevented on Jan. 20 by the objection of Congressman Harry C. Ransley (R) of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican member of the powerful Committee on Rules. The bill differs only slightly from the provisions of the measures introduced by Congressman James M. Mead (D) of New York, Senator La Follette and myself. These differences should not be permitted to prevent action and I am hopeful that a united drive now will result in bringing the Ramspeck bill through the House so that it may be acted upon by the Senate.

**Assails Republican**

"It is to be regretted that the passage of Congressman Ramspeck's companion bill extending the civil service to all executive agencies was prevented yesterday by the objection of Congressman Frederick R. Lehlback of New Jersey, ranking Republican member of the House on civil service.

"The public should take note of the fact that Mr. Ramspeck's bill is a complete answer to the charge of 'spoils,' in that it would require every appointee to take a competitive examination before he could acquire a civil service status."

**Lehlbach's Objection**

The objection of Representative Lehlbach to which Senator O'Mahoney referred in his statement today occurred yesterday in the hurried rush of last-minute bills in the House. The collokuy was brief, for under the unanimous consent agreement, the objection of one congressman had the effect of defeating the measure.

The Speaker—"Is there any objection to the consideration of this bill?"

Mr. Lehlbach—"Mr. Speaker, I object."

Mr. Ramspeck intervened. "This bill," he pleaded, "gives discretionary authority to the President to bring into civil service positions which he cannot now bring by executive order. This is certainly in line with the gentleman's party platform as adopted at Cleveland, and I hope he will withdraw his objection."

The Speaker once more demanded if there were objection.

Representative Charles I. Faddis, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, was the member who finally objected, following the lead of Mr. Lehlbach. No verbal explanation was given by opponents.

### Savings Groups Gain

There are 37,148 national savings groups in England and Wales, of which 22,569 are in schools.

## 'Trial Tour' by Roosevelt Studied for Election Aids

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—President Roosevelt's 4000-mile swing down through Texas and back by way of Indiana and Kentucky was a test drill of the political mine which brought up some interesting and perhaps significant samples.

They were only samples, of course, and more tests will have to be made before both form of Democratic strategy and its probable effect on the electorate can be accurately determined. But for what they are worth, here are the samples.

**New Roosevelt Technique**

1. Facing the fact that the prestige of the high office he holds inhibits Mr. Roosevelt personally from entering the rough and tumble of electioneering as he did in 1932, his advisers sketched out an electioneering technique for him which consists of an objective delineation of national issues heavily interspersed with references to early American history and appeals to pioneer American precedent.

Employing this medium throughout his trip, Mr. Roosevelt struck both at his Republican opponents and at the anti-New Deal decisions of the Supreme Court. But not a single blow was delivered directly or by name. In each instance it was done obliquely through historical reference and analogy. He clothed himself by implication with the mantle of the pioneer struggle for freedom against the forces of greed and reaction.

Just how successful this device may prove is not yet discernible. His audiences cheered the references to frontier courage. But it is scarcely likely that one out of a hundred in his immediate audience caught the oblique implications. Veteran newspaper reporters spent hours, literally, disentangling the implications from the history.

The presidential staff was, however, satisfied that the method is sound. It is hard to criticize a man who says we should fight the enemies of democracy today as the colonists drove o ffthe forces of George III in 1776 without always specifying what the enemies of today are. Also, the constant emphasis on history will, they think, tend to identify Mr. Roosevelt with American tradition in the minds of the average voter. Much history will be heard from Mr. Roosevelt during coming months. Mud slinging, if there is any, and specific assaults on the Republicans will be left to the lesser lights of the party.

2. As was to be expected, huge and unquestionably enthusiastic crowds turned out to see the President wherever he stopped in the South. Particularly in Texas they roared a welcome which made stories of conservative revulsion against Mr. Roosevelt seem difficult to believe. And yet in the course of the trip there was a private dinner given to the President's party—he himself did not attend—at which a prominent Democrat who must go unnamed dared to express opinions scarcely consonant with the policies of the New Deal. An observer got an impression of the same latent resentment among the conservative business elements in Texas that is so apparent in the North. But in the South it is of course smothered by the popular loyalty to the Democratic Party label.

3. There was only one public address in the North—at Vincennes, Ind. The fact that it was a Sunday morning may partially explain the restraint of the crowd. And the Hoosier small townsman is never quite as demonstrative as his Texas counterpart. But the contrast even then was startling. There was polite applause and some hat waving. But no cheering.

4. Slogan of the 1932 Roosevelt campaign was "the forgotten man." The President revived it in slightly different form. This year it will be "the common man" or "the average man" and the plea is to be for a restoration of "democracy in opportunity." This last phrase is the pride of the Roosevelt staff who consider it most promising. It will be heard again.

5. In his first prepared speech of the trip Mr. Roosevelt hinted at the need of unified national action to meet social problems, implying thereby a need for relief from the restraint which the Supreme Court has placed on federal legislation to govern hours, wages, conditions of labor, etc. Later in an extemporaneous speech he revealed how strong this conviction is in him by quoting his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, as advocating a constitutional amendment requiring that every candidate for Congress must have visited each state in the union. His plea is for national thinking and national action, rather than sectionalism either in point of view or legislation.

6. Taken as a whole his speeches present the general elements of a campaign platform consisting of (a) unified national action against social inequalities, (b) renewal of the campaign against monopolies, particularly in the public utility field, and (c) extension of natural resource conservation with emphasis on soil rehabilitation.

### Solution to Crossword Puzzle

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| V | E | N | I | S | O | N |
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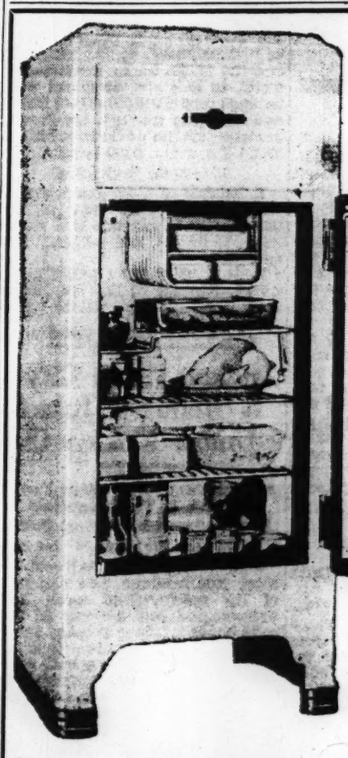
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# British Public Wants League Made Effective

**If You or I Were Mr. Anthony Eden**
Last of Three Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Before finally surrendering the ministerial chair to its rightful present holder, Mr. Anthony Eden, let us today briefly consider that very urgent problem of British foreign policy—reform of the League of Nations.

As Members of Parliament you or I must of course be able to put the magic letters, M. P. after (or Lord, before) our names, otherwise we should not be able to occupy Mr. Eden's chair even for a moment—as Members of Parliament, you and I have received many letters of advice from our constituents on this subject. Some of them bluntly told us it was time—high time—that Britain left the League. Others advised us to cut out Articles XVI and X—the ones about sanctions and helping to preserve the independence of our fellow members. Others urged us to "strengthen" the League. Others ordered us to bring Germany and the United States in. Some wanted the League to exercise purely "moral" pressure and some wanted to give it a police force.

Well, Sir and Madam, what are your ideas, and mine, on this vital issue?

**Quitting the League**

Let us take the various bits of advice and command so generously showered on us and see where we get to. Leave the League . . . Well, suppose we do.

Would the Dominions follow us? Certainly not at this moment. Ourselves in, and the Dominions out? But out of what—out of the League or out of the British Empire?

However, supposing for the sake of argument the Dominions did follow us out of the League? Then of two things, one—either the whole League goes up in smoke or it doesn't. If it goes, what will happen in Europe?

Clearly, the various states will then form themselves into groups—the old balance of power business which led to the World War. One thing in particular you or I would have to watch out for if this happened would be lest France and Italy should form a common front against Great Britain. Then they would dominate the Mediterranean—and our imperial line of communications with the East.

If the League went on instead of breaking up, this danger would be very real. France and Italy and a number of other Mediterranean countries would all still be members. That would mean circumstances might arise in which we would have to face the whole lot And what a navy we should need!

Advice No. 1 goes into the waste basket, don't you think? While there's a League, Britain must be in it.

**Other Troubled Spots**

Next, suppose we cut out those Articles X and VI? That would certainly relieve us of a lot of trouble. We could turn the other eye elsewhere. Austria, for instance, and Czechoslovakia, Memel, Danzig, the Polish Corridor, Manchuria. All we should need would be a new agreement with France, Belgium and Germany to ensure that none of them attacked another in the Rhineland. Then we could let the rest of Europe go its way.

Yes, and supposing it did go to—blazes?

Articles X and XVI out of the Covenant—that means that no state would any longer be able to rely on the League for security. The League would become an instrument for exercising moral pressure. See advice No. 5. That, in turn, means regional alliances to provide the collective security no longer given by the Covenant.

**Old Balance of Power**

A pretty ticklish business not to let these regional arrangements degenerate into the old balance of power, don't you and I think? It's quite hard enough as it is, trying to get disputes treated on their own merits, rather than on the basis of a bargain.

Besides, if sheltering under the League umbrella is no longer to keep out any rain, will the other members want to stay there? Won't the League just fade out, leaving us alone with our old friend "Balance of Power," again? If disputes are ever to be settled on their merits instead of on the basis of "power politics" we don't want any other system of balance except the one provided by the scales of justice.

By the way, just how does one get rid of these articles X and XVI? Let's see what the Covenant says: Here it is. Article XXVI: "Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly."

**It Means Unanimity**

So 14 Members of the Council must be unanimous about scrapping the system of collective security provided by Articles X and XVI which many of them believe essential to their very existence.

Did anyone say: "What a hope"?

Anyway, you and I will probably agree by now that if we want to get rid of Articles X and XVI there's only one way to do it—wind the present League up and start a new one. Modify these articles—one might succeed in doing that. But get rid of them, never. And as to starting a new League—well, mightn't it be simpler to try to make the old one work, first? We never have tried that yet, you know.

Having thus disposed of Advices 1, 2 and 5, let us have a look at No. 3—"strengthen the League."

In what way? Obviously, the best way would be to follow Advice No. 4 and bring in either Germany or the United States, or both. The trouble is we can only show the horses the water; we can't make them drink. There are, strange to say, some horses which have actually been known to jib when people have tried to lead them.

**Strong Enough?**

So perhaps you and I had better not set about "bringing" Germany and the United States into the League. We could try to make the League more attractive—for example, by removing those Articles X and XVI. But as this would have the effect of making most of the existing members of the League resign, such a course might appear to have certain disadvantages. On the whole, therefore, perhaps you and I had better leave Nos. 3 and 4 in abeyance for the time being, more particularly as it is not quite clear how we can "strengthen" a bit of machinery which is already too "strong" for us to dare to use it.

That brings us to No. 6, the international police force. An attractive idea certainly, but are you and I ready for it? Are you, any more than I, ready to enlist in an international force in which we may have to fight against our own country? Would you and I consent to the formation of a police army on a scale big enough to force our country to its knees at the bidding of a heterogeneous room full of other countries where they speak all kinds of uncouth languages besides English? Perhaps we will be one day, but I don't think we are yet, Frankly, do you?

So, having consigned our six advisers to their inevitable doom, you and I (and Mr. Eden) are left to think out a practical solution of our own.

**Back to the Start**

Let us, for a start, just do a bit of self-analysis. What was the League started for? Two reasons: one, to help nations solve their disputes peacefully and, two, to stop them from trying to solve them unpeacefully. Has the League succeeded? No, not yet. Then, why not?

Have we ever tried to work the League machinery, you or I? No. Only a fraction of that dreadful Article XVI has been used in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Before then, Article XVI had never been used at all. In other words, members of the League, like non-members, are not yet ready to go "the whole hog" in compelling nations to use law instead of force in the settlement of disputes.

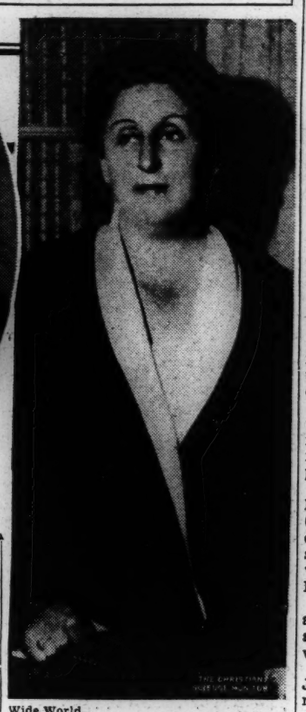
So you and I when we leave Mr. Eden's chair and go back to our normal modes of life carry with us this dilemma: that there are some people who say that it will "strengthen" the League to reduce the "sanctions" obligations of the members to a level which has been found inadequate on the only occasion sanctions have been used and that there are others who want to place still more onerous duties on members who have failed to live up to their existing obligations.

The moral? That until there is at least as much determination on the side of law and order as there is on the side of banditry, no League can succeed. You and I, though relieved of our ministerial responsibilities, might do worse than think over what the next step ought to be. Should it be, for instance, reform of the League or reform of our attitude toward the League?

## First Women in a French Cabinet

Wide World
Mlle. Susanne Lacorre

International News
Mme. Irène Joliot-Curie



Wide World
Mme. Léon Brunschvigg

## Socialists Call Women of France To State Posts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, June 17—The Cabinet of Léon Blum, Socialist Premier of France, has been making plenty of history and setting political precedents. Among them is the appointment of three women to posts in the various ministries.

The appointments are all the more remarkable because of the fact that France does not afford women the right of suffrage. Several times the Chamber of Deputies has passed a universal suffrage measure, but it has always failed of the necessary support in the Senate.

The three women members in the Blum Cabinet are: Mme. Irène Joliot-Curie, Mme. Léon Brunschvigg and Mlle. Suzanne Lacorre.

Madame Joliot-Curie, Undersecretary of State for Scientific Research, is the daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, co-discoverers of radium and polonium. Her mother and father won the Nobel prize in physics in 1903 for their joint discovery of radium, and her mother a second Nobel prize in 1911 for her isolation of radium. Madame Joliot-Curie and her husband, Prof. Frederick Joliot, won the Nobel prize in 1935 in chemistry for their synthesis of radioactive elements.

Madame Brunschvigg, who holds the post of Undersecretary of State for National Education in the Blum Cabinet, is an internationally known leader in the feminist movement.

Mademoiselle Lacorre, who has the post of Undersecretary of State for Child Welfare in the Cabinet, has devoted much time to activities along the line of work connected with the duties of her new position.

## Britain Defers Entry Of Women Diplomats

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The British Government, on grounds of immediate expediency, has decided against following the example of the United States and Russia in admitting women to diplomatic and consular posts.

The British Government's position is not that women are likely to fail in the offices concerned, but that conditions are such in other countries that they would in some cases find themselves at a disadvantage not similarly affecting men.

The merits of this objection are disputed, and it is admitted that when public opinion in other countries changes, the proposal might well be reconsidered.

For the time being, however, the Government thinks that even a temporary experiment would be a mistake since if it were attempted and proved unsuccessful it might be difficult to go back.

## Peace Negotiators In Chinese Crisis Face Stiff Demands

SHANGHAI, June 17 (AP)—Negotiators of China's civil crisis found a rocky road to peace today.

The conferees, meeting at Hengyang in southern Hunan Province, were trying to smooth out the difficulties resulting from Southern China's military and verbal demands for national resistance to Japanese penetration in China.

While maintaining that progress was being made, authorities of both the Nanking (Central) and Canton (Southern) Governments disclosed the negotiators were finding a difficult task in surmounting obstacles that have carried China to the brink of civil war.

The Nanking spokesmen contended the Cantonese had presented "unreasonable demands with which it is impossible for Nanking to comply."

Canton leaders, on the other hand, said Nanking was not willing to grant South China the measure of political independence which the southerners deemed vital if they were to join Nanking councils, as Nanking desires.

A "tense situation" was reported at Swatow, Kwangtung Province, after the arrival of six Japanese warships.

The Chinese press declared Japanese officers threatened to land men as a result of the present political crisis.

One division of Canton troops was dispatched to Swatow by Gen Chan Chai-tong, southwestern military leader, the vernacular newspapers asserted.

HONG KONG, June 17 (AP)—The Central Chinese Government sought today to separate two southern provinces by promises of a political compromise and financial reward.

Nanking military leaders expressed belief the southwestern campaign, involving the armies of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, is actually against the northern Chinese although nominally anti-Japanese.

South China's defiance was considered in political circles as possible to suppress. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, military head of the Central Government, was represented as hopeful of diverting the assistance of Kwungtung leaders and splitting the southern ranks.

Seven years ago Kwangsi officers attempted to overthrow General Chiang, officials recalled, but the single-handed effort failed.

## Racial Amity Essay Wins Prize

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Wycliffe Mlungsi Tsotsi, young South African Negro, is the winner of the fifth essay contest sponsored by the New History Society, according to an announcement by the society's founders, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant of New York City, yesterday. The subject of his essay concerned racial amity and friendship.

Mr. Tsotsi, a teacher at Blythswood Institution, Butterworth, South Africa, won the first prize for his answer to the question, "How can youth develop co-operative and harmonious relations among the races of the earth?"

**Antagonism Traced**

Among the recommendations he made for improving inter-racial relations were the boycotting of books and other published material favoring racial domination, denunciation of all public statements which intensify racial feelings and encouragement of co-operative action in dealing with joint problems of the several races.

Many of the causes of racial antagonism in Asia, Africa and America could be traced to the "anomaly of white capital and colored labor," Mr. Tsotsi said.

Other prize winners were: Miss Laura Elizabeth Chapman of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, who received the second award, and Leslie W. Cosier of Toronto, who received the third prize. The first prize was $300, and the second and third prizes were $200 and $100, respectively.

**Next Contest Universal**

Special prizes of $50 each were awarded to Miss Mary Helena Sullivan of Drummonyne, New South Wales, and Ian Keith Mackay of Auckland, New Zealand. The contest was open to persons under 30 years of age living in Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

The society's next contest will be open to persons of all ages living in all countries, Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, director, said. Final conditions are to be announced in September. The subject is, "How Can the People of the World Achieve Universal Disarmament?"

## Saskatchewan University Tests Gray Bush Soils

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Tests are being made of the gray bush soils of the northern bush country by the Soils Department, University of Saskatchewan, to start a series of experiments with fertilizers.

Hundreds of farmers throughout that area are clearing and burning the bush preparing the land for cultivation. Many of them deserted farms in the southern part of the province during the worst of the drought years.

## Little Progress Is Seen In Settling Akron Strikes

AKRON, Ohio, June 16 (AP)—Workmen marched on three picket lines in suburban Barberton today. At the Babcock and Wilcox Company (boilers and heavy machinery) which employs 2300 workers, negotiations lagged and there was little apparent progress toward a settlement of the strike called Sunday.

The week-long strike at the Barberton plant of the Diamond Match Company continued, with 800 workers idle. A wage increase is the issue in the match company strike. At the Pittsburgh valve and fittings division of the Pitcairn Company, approximately 350 employees have been idle for two weeks because of a strike. The workers have demanded a 20 per cent wage increase, recognition of the union for collective bargaining and vacations with pay.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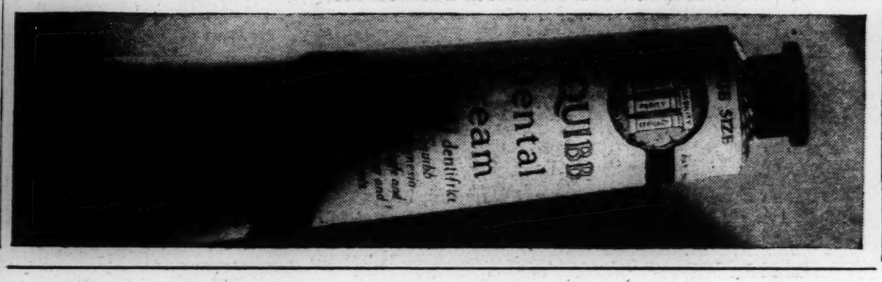

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# 'Old Guard' Given Place by Landon In Party Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

gon and J. Henry Roraback of Connecticut. Mrs. John E. Hillman of Colorado and Mrs. Worthington Scranton of Pennsylvania are the vice-chairwomen. Treasurer is C. B. Goodspeed of Chicago.

The executive committee, of 14 additional members, also includes its full quota of "Old-Guardsmen," among them Charles D. Hilles of New York; Daniel E. Pomeroy, New Jersey; Walter S. Hallahan, West Virginia; R. B. Creager, Texas; Harrison Spangler, Iowa.

But there were new faces, too, among them Governor Landon's energetic floor leader, Congressmen Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, and Robert P. Burroughs of New Hampshire, Earl Warren of California, who headed a delegation that defeated the Hearst-Merriam ticket for Landon in the Golden State, is also a member. His selection in particular was a harmony gesture.

### Wagner Drafting Platform

The Democratic plans turned on platform-making, plus the amendment of the historic two-thirds rule.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is drafting the Democratic platform on the basis of planks suggested by party leaders, and expects to go over the document finally with President Roosevelt this week end. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana, is another member of the Resolutions Committee.

In their hands, it is indicated that the platform will trend as much toward a ringing statement of new-deal objectives as toward a political straddle. Nevertheless, there is great pressure from timorous politicians within the party to achieve a document appealing in many different ways to many different people, and they point with admiration to some of the ambiguous passages of the Republican platform.

### Reform or Votes

The choice for President Roosevelt is either to make a smashing fight for reform, or to go vote-getting on a basis of hush-hush or equivocation on outstanding issues. Major questions are those of constitutional amendment, reciprocal trade, farm policy, and other issues on which the Republican platform makes an appeal reaching to many voters by hints and vague statements.

There is an effort being made to hedge the Democratic platform on the reciprocal trade question, by pledging against farm imports, in an effort to woo the farm vote, some of which is now up in arms against the Canadian treaty. But present indications are toward a challenging platform of unashamed reform.

The convention is expected to repeal the century-old two thirds rule after a stiff contest.

### South and West Back Rule

Southern and some western delegations are planning to fight for continuance of the rule, which means that a bloc of slightly over one third can prevent the nomination of any candidate. The South has thus exercised a veto power over every candidate for a protracted period. But the situation has often brought the Democratic Party near to breaking up, has produced conventions in which dozens and sometimes scores of ballots had to be taken, and left lasting resentments within the party afterward.

The Philadelphia timetable counts heavily on a stiff two-thirds rule contest; otherwise they will be hard put to stretch the proceedings out over five days. As it is, many of the sessions will be extremely slim. The program now is:

### The Democratic Convention

**Tuesday**

Opening at noon, address of welcome. Keynote speech of temporary chairman, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky in evening. Governor Earle, Pennsylvania, also to speak.

**Wednesday**

Election of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, as permanent chairman at noon. Senator Robinson's speech in evening.

**Thursday**

Discussion of two-thirds rule and adoption of platform.

**Friday**

Nomination of President Roosevelt, with plans for speakers from every state. John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie, who nominated Mr. Roosevelt for Governor of New York and for President in 1932, to repeat his function.

**Saturday**

Morning: Nomination of John Nance Garner as vice-presidential candidate.

Evening: Notification ceremonies and acceptance speeches.

### Farley Arouses Protest

Behind all this façade of political organization there is another, more rigid, framework of campaign building. It was revealed in the following letter, allegedly sent on Democratic National Committee stationery to all postmasters, including those of the fourth class, who are permanent civil service employees.

Mr. Halleck, who introduced the Farley letter into the Congressional Record, is a fighting member of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Farley's plan of dumping large numbers of $1 so-called presidential nominator tickets in various post offices throughout the country has aroused a storm of disapproval.

### Employees Already Warned

Employees already had been warned by the Civil Service Commission to keep out of politics. It was not much over a year ago when President Roosevelt pointed out the incompatibility of any public official being also a party official.

The statutes, moreover, prohibit presidential appointees, such as postmasters, from using "their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any contribution for a political object to any officer or employee of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other federal officers or employees, or to discriminate among their employees or applicants for political reasons."

The present Farley letter parallels other appeals for funds he has sent out, notably among governmental employees in Washington when the $50 Jackson Day dinner was held in January.

### Third Party Arouses Fears

The incipient third-party movement, based on a possible coalition of Townsend, Coughlin, and share-the-wealth groups, is already arousing serious fears in Democratic and even Progressive circles here. The movement, it is felt, would remove a considerable floating vote which President Roosevelt received in 1932, and permit the "irreducible minimum" of Republican votes, plus others who are persuaded of Governor Landon's merits, to come into office.

Governor Landon alienated the Rev. Mr. Coughlin with his gold statement, Dr. Townsend is not expected to receive much aid and comfort from the Landon-Knox ticket, for the Chicago publisher boldly declared against the Townsend Plan months ago. Thus, while Dr. Townsend is normally a Republican, he is now said to lean toward a third-party candidate for the Presidency.

The share-the-wealth groups are of indeterminate size, their spokesman being the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, who is making a joint tour with Dr. Townsend. They no longer are dominant in Louisiana, where the Huey P. Long faction has made peace with the Roosevelt Administration.

### Lemke Group Interested

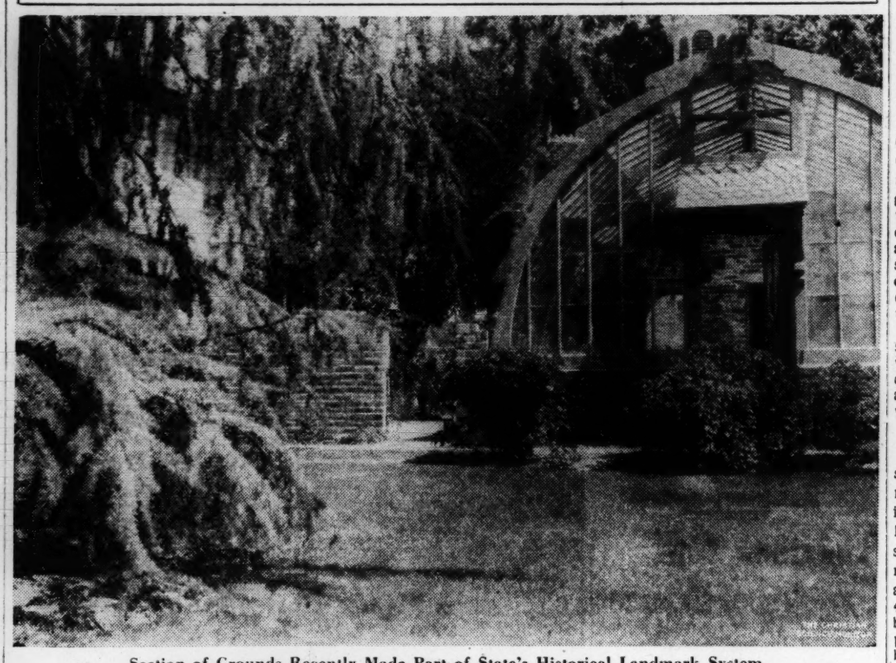
A fourth member of the new coalition is composed of supporters of Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, who has sponsored much inflationary legislation in Congress.

Together, these groups boast the control of as many as 20,000,000 votes. Their influence on the national elections would almost certainly be to weaken President Roosevelt against Governor Landon. Locally, they might swing the election of a large number of members of the House, and an occasional Senator.

The political threat of this third party was recognized today in a statement by Rep. Thomas Amlie, Progressive, of Wisconsin, who tried to organize a liberal third party this spring. The group, he estimated, would swing five western states into the Republican column by indirection. Mr. Amlie said he could not support a "cheap money" third party.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, of Wisconsin, announced today that a representative convention of Progressives would be called after the Democratic convention to determine the attitude of Progressives in the campaign.

## California Honors Luther Burbank Gardens



Section of Grounds Recently Made Part of State's Historical Landmark System

# *Burbank Home in California Is Made Historical Landmark*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—The Luther Burbank home and gardens at Santa Rosa near here have just become a part of California's historical landmark system with an official roadside marker being installed as a guide to tourists, and similar action will probably be asked of the state department of natural resources and state park commission as an observance of the golden anniversary of the "Sebastopol Farm" purchased by Mr. Burbank 50 years ago this spring.

The 13-acre tract lies on the outskirts of Sebastopol and has brought worldwide recognition to this locality through the experiments and adventures of Mr. Burbank in the vegetable kingdom.

### Farm Still Stands

Today the farm stands as it has stood for the past decade since its master-hand left it, a monument of international specimens and countless varieties of fruits, flowers, shrubs, nuts, vines and plants with more than 2000 varieties of plums and prunes; 13,209 hybrid walnuts; 455 rare select new roses; 3000 new hybrid Watsonia lilies (first ever produced); 43 new hardy hybrid hibiscus; and hundreds of others that could be listed.

The farm is now under lease to a nursery company which is testing some of the Burbank productions under different climatic conditions to see whether they would be adapted to rigorous winters.

### Many Experiments

Many features of the experimental farm-work of the beloved experimenter have come to light through research of a Monitor correspondent, and a trip over the farm revealed the following list of visible growths:

A thornless rose from Japanese stock; a rapid growing mulberry tree for silkworm culture; a striped morning glory designed to survive the winter and produce continuous blooms in warm climates the year around; stoneless prunes with a soft seed instead of a pit; blight resistant chestnuts; enlarged loquats; a quince sweet enough to be edible from hand; paper shelled almonds; seedless persimmons; dwarf pomegranites; larger New England blueberries; flowering apples for an ornamental shrub; weeping white birch; weeping pussy poplar; Chinese grape vine as ornamental climber; a Persian lilac with fragrance like a hyacinth; New Zealand flax with tough fibres to be used for strings; a Chinese quince and "Actiniadia bush" or "hairy plum" to be used for Oriental candies; an ornamental Japanese crabapple.

There is also a trifoliate orange with thorns two inches long and exceedingly sharp the seeds of which came from the Holy Land and are reputed to be the species from which Jesus' crown of thorns was platted; and Scotch broom with its winter and summer foliage as different as two different plants.

There is bittersweet, wisteria, firecracker tree with brilliant red flowers, hybrid grapefruit, sweet tangerines; as many as 25 varieties of prunes growing on a single tree, and a walnut tree that, in 1931, produced 35,000 walnuts or about 80 bushels.

Mr. Burbank's work was dominated always by the idea of enlarging and enriching man's life through improved plant productions, and his theory of selectivity to bring out and develop only the best characteristics of each species was evidenced by his annual "$10,000 bonfire" which consumed thousands upon thousands of plants, cions, cuttings, bulbs and seeds of the mediocre or inferior products of his experiments.

### Plants Sent Him

Plants for cross-breeding were sent to him from all parts of the world by unknown friends whom he called his "faithful foreign collectors." One commercial collector in Chile, Señor José D. Husbands, is said to have sent more than 6500 new species of plants from the southern part of South America, and Luther Burbank himself scaled forbidden mountain peaks, waded rivers, visited islands and traveled through arid deserts to secure specimens needed to blend with his experiments.

Visitors were welcome to the Sebastopol Farm and his home gardens until they became so numerous from all walks of life that he found it impossible to carry on the work, but he said that much of his inspiration came from association with men and women prominent in literature, art, education, science, finance and those connected with government in his own and foreign lands.

Luther Burbank's conquest of plant life was no display of magic, and he had no elaborate laboratory equipment of appliances for research. Only intuition, industry, skill, patience and a deep knowledge of, and love for, the life-habits and life-giving principles of both plants and humanity were his only tools.

### Constantly Impressed

"I have constantly been impressed with the similarity between the organization and development of plant and human life," he once remarked. In speaking of Americans he said:

"We are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world. All of the worst as well as all of the best qualities of each are brought out in their fullest intensities. When all of the necessary crossing has been done, then comes the work of elimination, the work of refining until we get an ultimate product that should be the finest race ever known.

"As time goes on in its endless and ceaseless course, environment must crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding-out process by selectivity and environmental influences will leave the finest human product ever known."

Mr. Burbank's fondness for little children prompted him to say that love is the most necessary influence in a child's life, as it is the nurture or the sunshine of the human plant.

Older residents of Sebastopol have fond recollections of the frequent visits of Luther Burbank to the Sebastopol Farm, accompanied by his little dog "Bonita" that still jumps up an down like an elated child when she is asked, "Do you want to go to Sebastopol?"

## Stanhope Gets Post In British Cabinet

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Earl Stanhope was appointed yesterday to the post of Commissioner of Works, succeeding Mr. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore was made Colonial Secretary last week to replace J. H. Thomas, who resigned because of the British budget leak scandal.

King Edward's approval of Earl Stanhope for the post was announced at the Prime Minister's office.

## Correct Telephone Usage Taught in Regina School

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Sask. — Bachelor of Switchboard Manipulation may be the degree conferred when the Regina collegiate plan of training students in switchboard operation and correct telephone usage gets started.

Telephones will be installed in three classrooms and students will be trained in effective telephone conversation.

## Farley Looks Forward To Best Convention Ever

PHILADELPHIA, June 17 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, came to Philadelphia today, looking forward to "the best Democratic convention ever."

Mr. Farley went immediately to committee headquarters to take inventory of preparations for the convention, which will open Tuesday. He planned to go to New York tomorrow night and to return to Philadelphia, Friday.

"It's going to be the best Democratic convention ever and I am looking forward to it with extreme pleasure," the National Chairman declared.

Governors of more than a score of states will be guests at a pre-convention reception Monday night. After a dinner, the governors and other notables will be escorted by a military guard to Independence Hall, where the ceremony will include the tapping of the Liberty Bell.

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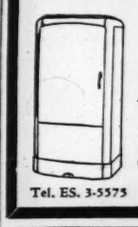
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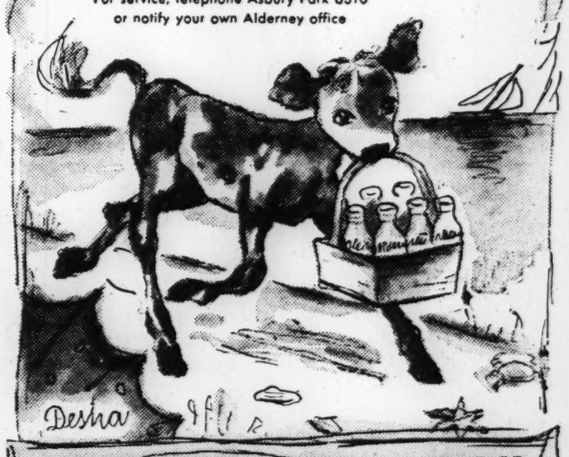
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# Walling-In of Mississippi To Reclaim Valley Proposed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Use of the Mississippi River Basin as the center of a giant relief program, designed to diminish the nation's unemployment lists by 5,000,000; and to end the country's depressed economic status by instituting increased demands for basic goods, is the crux of a plan reported to be under scrutiny by the Government.

This scheme, as outlined to the Monitor, would involve a herculean engineering task. According to its proponent, Eugene Hudgins, former superintendent of the U. S. commissary at the building of the Panama Canal, this plan would call for making the Mississippi River into a glorified canal with a lasting flood control system.

"It would mean the walling-in of the Mississippi from source to outlet, with steel and concrete foundations and superstructure, elevated to a point beyond all possible floodwaters," asserted Mr. Hudgins.

**Boulevards**

The tops of these anti-flood banks would be made into north and south 100-foot-wide boulevards. Pipe lines and the pumping stations would run off excess waters at flood-time to reservoirs in the drought country. There would be water-gates and protective quays or estuaries at the cities along the river. Power plants would be spaced along the river.

Such an engineering feat, if attempted, would cost approximately $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000, estimates Mr. Hudgins. He maintains even at this cost it would be a less expensive proposition and cost the taxpayer less than the constant "ineffectual" repairing of the river's flooded banks each year.

**Jobs**

As to the employment angle, it is Mr. Hudgins' belief that "taking into account the protection of other rivers that flow into the Mississippi River, with cut-offs and pumping stations to prevent overflows, and the proper grading to make this work a useful institution, with landscapes and permanent approaches, the employment possibilities are beyond imagination for 20 years to come."

According to his figures, it would take an army of men over five years to finish the original canalization of the river. And filling the demands for steel, electrical equipment, lumber, cement, building machinery, elevators, trucks, and other materials would, "together with cotton goods, shoes and textiles of various kinds, keep our mines and factories working full time in every state in the United States."

Such an undertaking, he contends, would reach across the nation, destroying "hysterical panaceas, the dole, and the various get-something-for-nothing plans." It would, as well, he holds, give all employable persons "good paying jobs."

**Reclaiming Lowlonds**

By creating such a new empire along the Mississippi River basin, the scheme plans for dwellings and new cities for hundreds of thousands of persons, where before wasted flood and delta land remained fruitless.

The whole drought situation that has caused so much damage the last few years would be alleviated, insists Mr. Hudgins.

"For hundreds of miles east and west, the farms would no longer be without water. Droughts would be abolished. With this blessing for the farmers would come agricultural stability."

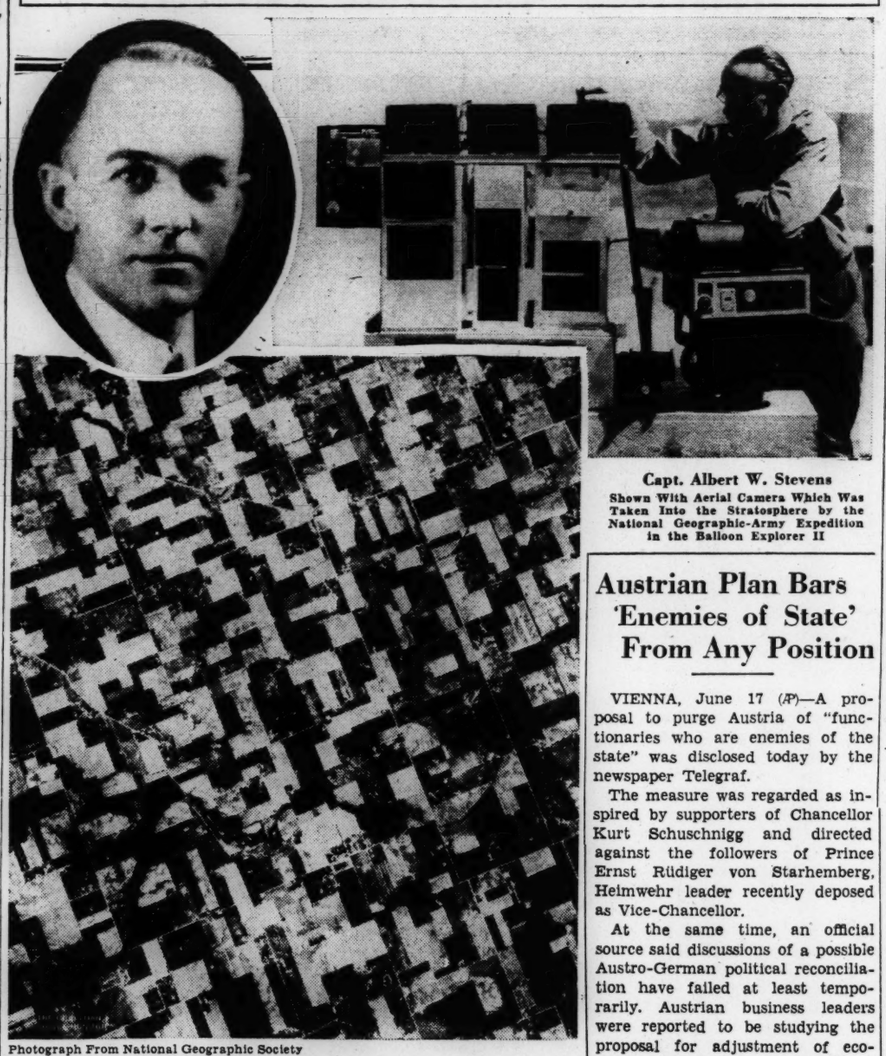
How this tremendous project would be paid for is a question which Mr. Hudgins answers by painting the picture of a busy 1000-mile highway to the Gulf of Mexico for trucks and passenger vehicles atop these canal walls. There would be a tax for riding the superhighway. There would also be other taxes collectible from tourists and concessionnaires, which, he says he believes, would feed the Government Treasury for 100 years to come. The main sustaining financing would be done, however, by the issuance of bonds.

Along the highways would be a path of hotels, golf courses, concessions, and "every convenience" for the tourist.

"These and other income-producing activities," said he, "such as power plants, gas stations, and increased real estate, would go far toward paying the interest on whatever bonds were issued for the task of building the project."

Mr. Hudgins says that this plan, submitted to Washington, has already been the subject of several conferences.

## Aerial Cameras Open New Field in Map Making



Capt. Albert W. Stevens
Shown With Aerial Camera Which Was Taken Into the Stratosphere by the National Geographic-Army Expedition in the Balloon Explorer II

Photograph From National Geographic Society

**How City Appears From Air**

Upper—Col. Harry H. Blee, President of the American Society of Photogrammetry. Lower—Photograph Over Dayton, Ohio, Taken at an Altitude of 37,854 Feet

## 'Hidden' Land Found By Aerial Cameras

(Continued from Page 1)

Photogrammetry has agreed to hold meetings every four years, the next to convene in Rome, Italy, in 1938. This year the American society is sponsoring and conducting studies on the ground-control work needed for standard accuracy in photo mapping.

"Many methods of mapping from photographs are in use," Lieutenant Reading commented, "from the simple piecing of photographs together to form a mosaic to the complicated plotting machines costing over $50,000 with which our highest-quality maps may be traced directly from photographs."

Great cause for rejoicing among these early workers in a new science was found in the announcement of contracts let by the Federal Government for the coming year to cover the mapping of 300,000 square miles of land within continental United States.

Having achieved that much recognition, officials of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences immediately announced the beginning of investigations which, they hope, will lead to establishing a national library of photographs covering the entire country, some 3,000,000 square miles.

Capt. Louis J. Rumaggi of the army engineering corps introduced a new type of stereoscopic plotting instrument to the meeting, a device upon which he has spent several months' intensive research. Ultimately, it will enable those who consult air maps to get a three-dimensional view of the terrain, similar to the visual image gained by actual flight over the landscape. Instead of finished photographs pasted side by side as in a stereoscope, positive glass plates are used, made directly from the original negatives of the aerial camera.

Charles W. Collier, special assistant in the soil conservation service, pointed out that such maps as have been ordered are badly needed by those engaged in analyzing and solving problems connected with conserving valuable agricultural and grazing lands as well as mountain areas.

"Those already used have given us the best type of information," he said; "economy, quantity and detail are the three contributions of photogrammetry aiding us in our gully erosion work.

"You may be interested to know that we are planning to keep a record of silt deposit in Boulder reservoir through topographical air maps of the region made at regular intervals," he added.

## Italy Demands League Remove 'Moral Stigma'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to impose his own terms for the final liquidation of the Ethiopian dispute. The Duce, it is affirmed, wants to add diplomatic victory to military success.

## Britain to Keep Malta As Fortified Navy Base, Hoare Tells Commons

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—British parliamentary circles expected that the British support for the withdrawal of sanctions from Italy would be linked with a demand for guarantees that the Duce will not discriminate against the erstwhile sanctionist countries when trade channels are reopened.

Coincidentally, Sir Samuel Hoare, new First Lord of the Admiralty, assured the Commons today that the Government will not abandon Malta.

He scouted reports that the Mediterranean naval base would be discontinued because of its proximity to Italy, and said the Admiralty intends to maintain the fortified island as its principal naval base in the Mediterranean and as headquarters for the Mediterranean fleet.

"We have no intention whatsoever of evacuating Malta and shall take every practical means of making its defense secure against any possible attack."

The main fleet hastily evacuated Malta last fall, just before the outbreak of hostilities in East Africa, and has not returned in force since. The Government has just concluded exhaustive maneuvers to determine if the island could be invaded by the enemy.

Following today's Cabinet session, which lasted one and three quarter hours, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the Commons that "all aspects" of the Ethiopian affair would be reviewed in tomorrow's debate.

In order to pave the way for the discussions at Geneva during Council and Assembly meetings later this month, it was considered likely the British sanctions policy would be communicated soon to League of Nations powers.

## Austrian Plan Bars 'Enemies of State' From Any Position

VIENNA, June 17 (AP)—A proposal to purge Austria of "functionaries who are enemies of the state" was disclosed today by the newspaper Telegraf.

The measure was regarded as inspired by supporters of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and directed against the followers of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Heimwehr leader recently deposed as Vice-Chancellor.

At the same time, an official source said discussions of a possible Austro-German political reconciliation have failed at least temporarily. Austrian business leaders were reported to be studying the proposal for adjustment of economic differences put forward by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president and Minister of Economics.

Discussing the purge measure, the Telegraf said legal reforms were being considered by which government functionaries can be tried before a special new tribunal. This court would be empowered to place the officials on a pension list rather than dismissing them.

# Here's a Music Separator

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Music education's latest assistant is an unusual device perfected by Capt. Richard H. Ranger which separates the soprano, alto, tenor and bass parts of a song and transmits each part independently to students. It enables the student to study his or her part in a choral group without its being blurred by the others which make up the complete melody.

The basis of the invention is a small film on which have been recorded five different sound tracks side by side. Four carry the individual parts and the fifth carries the complete song. The film is passed around a drum before five photo-electric cells. Before each cell is a miniature lamp which casts a beam of light through the film to the photo-electric cell. Each "electric eye," film track and beam of light handles one of the parts of a song and the sound is then sent to five loudspeakers in different rooms in which groups are studying their individual parts.

Or if Captain Ranger wishes he may take representatives from the alto room or the soprano, bass or tenor rooms and group them together, each one equipped with headphones bringing their respective parts.

He is now training a group of 60 children to form the first "Electro Choir" as he calls them. While each group studies in its own separate room Captain Ranger in a monitor room can listen to them separately or all together by means of control switches, and with a microphone he is able to correct or instruct them individually or collectively.

Music authorities see a wide field for useful service in this new device if its cost can be kept within limits of the meager purses of church choirs and other musical education agencies.

Captain Ranger in addition to his musical proclivities is an accomplished natural scientist and radio engineer. He perfected the process by which the first radio pictures were sent across the Atlantic Ocean, and also the so-called "Ranger pedal" an electrical pedal stop for the organ which eliminates the pipes, and produces sound by electrical vibrations instead of air vibrations for which the pipes are utilized.

The inventor feels that his new device has an even wider field of application in educational institutions where it would permit the delivery of five different lectures from a single film to various classrooms simultaneously.

## Caterpillar-Grasshopper Pests Worry Canadians

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., (AP)—Caterpillars which for two weeks have denuded trees, damaged grain crops and made many homes uninhabitable in this area, won a victory yesterday over a train. They crawled on the tracks of the Canadian National Railway in such thick masses that they stopped a mixed train on the way to MacKie and it had to return here. Other trains made only half speed because of the slippery condition of the tracks.

Heavy rains failed to halt the insects as they moved nearer to the heart of Fort William, spreading out inches deep over highways and fields.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—On a province-wide front, Saskatchewan farmers and governmental agencies are launching a battle against grasshoppers, hopeful that long-laid plans will result in a marked reduction in the annual damage from these insects.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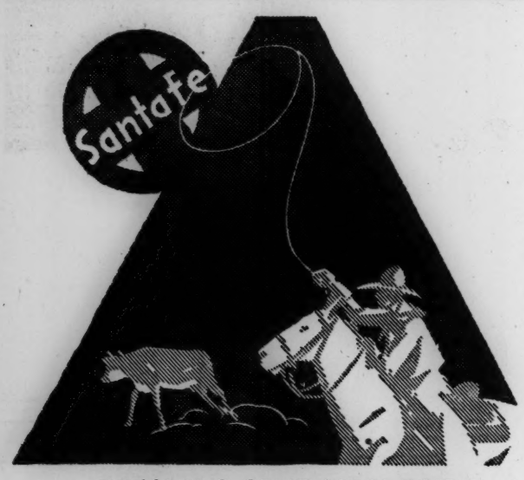

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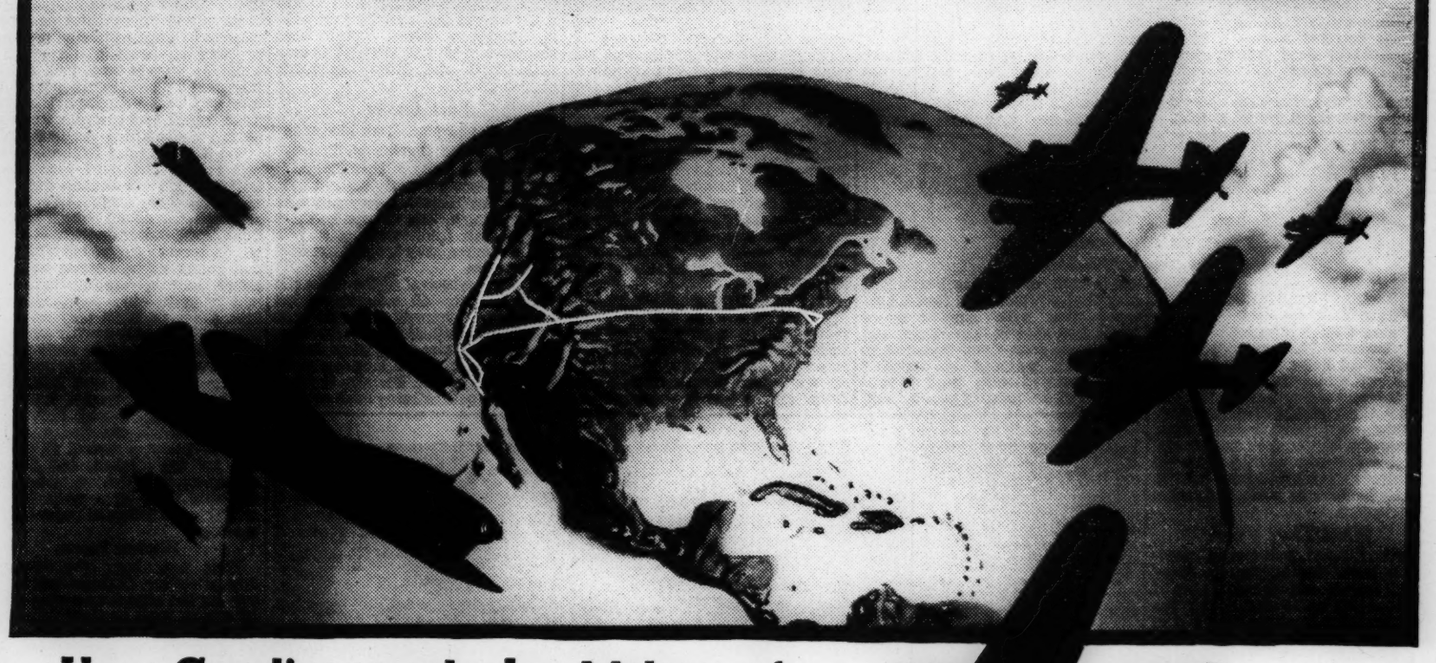
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Paris Greets High Summer With a Rainbow of Color

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Frocks as Variegated as a Summer Bouquet

### And Gay With Bright Flowers and Colorful Accessories

*By* **Elene Foster**
*Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

THE latest collections of the French couturieres are characterized by a veritable riot of color. Every color of the rainbow, as well as countless shades that the most discerning eye could never discover in that radiant arch, are displayed in the models created for the summer season. One wonders if there can possibly be an inner reason for this. Can it be that the Parisian dressmakers "fed up" with difficult financial and political problems, have decided to "put up a bold front" and show the world that they are still undaunted by existing conditions? And how could they better express this attitude than by a great display of brilliant colors? Be that as it may, the fact remains that the present collections are the most colorful within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Old Victorian colors such as magenta, cherry and royal purple vie with the jade-green, maize and lacquer red of the present day; and as for combinations of color—these simply beggar description. Purple and cherry, grass-green and bright blue, orange and red—colors that would seem impossible to combine—are used together most successfully in this year's summer costume. Even the all-black frock, of which there are always a great number in every collection, is given a festive touch by a bright sash or belt, a big nosegay of flowers or a hat and gloves in a brilliant color.

**Flowers Everywhere**

The return of the vogue for artificial flowers adds another bright note to the summer costume. I have already told you of this revival but it is even more prominent in this latest display of summer models. For several years, the milliners have striven to bring back the flower-trimmed hat, hoping in this way to provide work for the thousands of women who were thrown out of employment when artificial flowers went out of fashion. This was a difficult task for women had become used to hats with little or no trimming and flowers seemed to them a relic of Victorian days. It remained for the dressmakers to put their shoulders to the wheel of fashion, with the result that at the present moment, flower-makers are working overtime and there is even a dearth of workers. And such flowers! Never before have artificial blossoms been so lovely. Gorgeous tulips, sprays of lilac, wistaria and mimosa, peonies, poppies, dahlias, gardenias, nasturtiums and waxlike calla lilies—these are a few of the varieties which are so perfect that it is almost impossible to realize that they are not the natural blooms. Flowers are worn not only on hats, on the bodices or tucked into the belts of day and evening gowns, but they have become the favorite decoration for the evening coiffure.

Wreaths of little rose-buds, forget-me-nots or pansies encircle the head, clusters of blossoms fall over the ears or lie flat at the sides of the head, a bunch of flowers is placed at the front, just over the forehead and Mlle. Chanel puts a flat plastron of little roses low at the back of the head.

**Little Jackets**

Another colorful accessory of the summer costume is the jacket of colored linen, snugly fitted, single-breasted and flaring a bit below the waistline. While white piquè and linen are still favorites for the summer jacket, those in a color—pink, green, yellow, blue or violet, are a bit newer. Marcel Rochas, one of the "moderns" of the dressmaking profession, is showing any number of these little coats in the most brilliant hues, worn, for the most part, with dark frocks or skirts which have a band of color (in the majority of the models of the color of the jacket) down the side seams, like the stripes on a man's dress trousers. The most striking of these is a jacket of magenta linen worn with a black skirt with bands of turquoise blue at the sides and a turquoise blue blouse. Yellow is a favorite color for this type of jacket and worn with a brown or black skirt and hat it makes an attractive, summer costume. Navy blue is very much to the fore in these summer collections and this, like black, makes an excellent background for all sorts of bright accessories.

Cotton, linen and piquè in printed designs are extremely popular for summer evening and late-afternoon costumes. The frock is simple in line with skirt just escaping the floor and a sleeveless bodice which may reach to the throat at the front or be cut in a square or rounded line and with a deep U or oblong opening at the back. The erstwhile popular "bathing-suit" back, devoid of covering, is very much on the wane and another season, let us hope, will see its demise. A plain, fitted jacket of the same material, usually with long plain or leg-o-mutton sleeves goes with the frock, making a charming ensemble suitable for almost any occasion. O, and one must not forget the bright bouquet of organdie or linen flowers which adorns the bodice or the belt.

Printed materials continue to be made in amusing designs. Some of the latest novelties include a black crepe de Chine with radio sets and little lightning-like lines of white flashing over its surface. Another design is composed of French sous (the coin with a hole in the middle), and another has a geometrical arrangement of registered letters with their brightly colored stamps. A "Queen Mary" print in black and white has narrow horizontal stripes made up of rows of little steamships, the nautical idea further carried out by a white steering wheel which forms the buckle of the black patent leather belt worn with the frock. Small designs in printed silk crepes and satins are used for daytime costumes but large, bright-colored patterns in chiffons and organza are the vogue for the evening. Plain materials, organza, organdie, tulle, chiffon and georgette are close rivals to these printed materials for this summer's evening gown.

**Dining at Home**

Mainbocher is the originator of a new costume which is meeting with great success. It is a glorified hostess gown which he calls, "Dining at Home." It consists of a long coat of printed chiffon in a big, gay floral design, tight in the bodice and very full in the skirt with long sleeves and opening down the front over a full skirt of plain crepe de Chine. One particularly attractive model in a flowered chiffon with bright blue background, has three full ruffles on the skirt and the slip underneath is of plain blue crepe.

Tunics are everywhere, made in every possible material, tightly fitted as to the bodice and very full below the waistline. Maggie Rouff, always partial to this type of garment, makes them of satin, lamè and piquè and puts all the fullness at the front and sides, leaving the back perfectly flat with a row of tiny buttons covered with the material extending from neck to hem. One in white "blistered" piquè is worn with a skirt of navy blue crepe de Chine, another in printed taffeta, black with big pink and blue flowers, is worn with a plain, tight, black taffeta skirt and another in white satin with a narrow choker and "washerwoman" sleeves goes with a black satin skirt. Sometimes the evening jacket takes the form of a tunic, as, for example, a costume by Paquin has a long tunic of navy and white striped taffeta, very full at the front, worn over an evening gown of navy blue crepe de Chine. A white tunic in the same collection has horizontal inserted bands of brown, cirè chiffon and is worn with a summer evening frock of white linen. A "dressy," all black costume, also by Paquin, has a tunic of black crepe satin edged with monkey fur and worn over a graceful evening gown of plain black chiffon.

© Studio J. C. Monneret; Georges Saad, Paris

**Upper—Black Lacquered Chiffon Summer Evening Gown, With Printed Design in Yellow and White. Black Patent Leather Belt and Satin Shoulder Straps, and Yellow Kid Gloves. By Captain Molyneux. Lower—Tweed Jacket in Shaded Stripes of Yellow and Brown, With Buttons and Belt of Brown Crocodile, Brown Tweed Skirt and Lacquer-Red Crepe de Chine Blouse. From Henry Creed. Beige Straw Hat With Brown Quill. From Rose Valois**

## For the Men of the Family

*By* **A. Stanford Bridgland**
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

THE most attractive formal kit I have seen for some time included black morning coat, silk hat, trousers and double-breasted waistcoat of fine cashmere in small black and white checks—known as shepherd's plaid or sponge-bag design. A tiny pyramid of white handkerchief peeped from breast pocket; cornflowers clustered in buttonhole. White collar accompanied black tie of lustrous and matt stripes—held by pearl pin. Dainty boots had white cloth uppers.

***What They Wear***

Michael Arlen, well-known novelist, is noted for interest in dress, which comes out in his books. I scanned him as he strolled into the Ritz Hotel for luncheon. Suit was of black worsted with white pin stripes, collar starched and deep-pointed, tie black. He swung bowler hat in right hand, brown malacca cane hung over left arm. A large white carnation decorated coat lapel. Hair jet black; manner brisk.

A popular sporting peer is referred to as one of the best-dressed men in England; but repudiates the compliment, not liking to be thought a dandy. Yet he deserves such distinction in spite of himself. I saw him in Bond Street one sunny morning rigged out in new clothes. Black double-breasted reefer was braided at edge, pockets and cuffs. He wore no waistcoast and trousers were neatly striped. Black tie fastened with gold horseshoe pin. Blue shirt and collar provided the only color.

***At the Private View***

Smart young men favor bold black and white dog's tooth checks this summer—a design larger than shepherd's plaid. Examples were seen at the private view of Chelsea Flower Show, attended by many distinguished people. One of these dazzling suits attracted attention because the wearer appreciated his clothes and owned a figure which set them off. Shirt and collar were pale blue, tie striped light and dark blue, handkerchief of navy and white chiffon. Ensemble was sobered by black homburg and shoes.

Two more snapshots from the same function. In the orchid tent was a man of military bearing in gray Glenurquhart suit. Jacket buttoned two with single-breasted lapels and slits at side. Shirt and collar were gray. Snap-brim felt in sage green matched tie. Another outfit stamped with quality consisted of clean-cut gray worsted suit. Jacket buttoned two with pointed lapels. Other items comprised black homburg. Old Etonian tie, white collar and cellular shirt.

A growing tendency in Mayfair is to wear country clothes in town—a sartorial rus in urbe. Pork-pie and Tyrolean hats augment smart suits, woolies displace waistcoats. Jackets of some urban suits are cut like sports models, embodying patched and pleated pockets, belt, pleats and yoke at back.

In an exclusive hosier's shop I noted and handled merchandise of the stop-press order. Two beach gowns took the eye, designed on original lines; one in blue and the other in prune shade of terry toweling. Broad revers and facings of white toweling, looked fresh and effective. Belt, pockets and cuffs garnished with the same trimming. Other features embraced a real angola sports shirt with short sleeves and attached collar. A sailor style in navy blue had white horizontal lines. Stripes ran diagonally over moiré silk ties. Among delectable fabrics for shirts one saw and coveted rolls of cream satin and French batiste.

Golfing clothes exhibit refreshing experiments, such as open-end plus fours for hot days; with materials such as flannel, linen-tweed, and, if rumor be correct, silk. Knitwear is on the sober side, exemplified by navy blue, off-white, oatmeal and light gray. Featherweight poplin blouses proofed and porous are fancied for holiday golf.

The modern tendency connects utility with decorativeness, and shows itself in summer raincoats. No longer do plain fawn, gray, khaki and olive green hold the field. Dashing checks and plaids are proofed and the male follows his enterprising partner. If he cannot sport vivid colors at least he may indulge in gay and striking patterns. Such raincoats are not kept exclusively for wet days and their versatility proves a virtue. Apart from squares and checks Donegal tweeds with flecks and burrs are made shower-proof.

***Last Looks***

A last look round. Dark blue snap-brim hats are increasing by leaps and bounds, many of them feather-weight. I saw a smartly dressed man in Berkeley Street, in gray suit with white stripes, brown monk shoes strapped in front, wearing such a hat. Of course, they are popular with blue outfits.

There is a revival of the white slip for waistcoats—an attractive detail in men's equipment. It lends both an air of distinction and the tang of contrast, especially when waistcoat is black. With morning coats and black jackets the slip is ideal, the white outline being most artistic.

Publishers' Photo

**Native Cottage in the Backlands of Funchal, Madeira**

The sturdy little stone hut with its thatched roof, the homemaker herself and three dark-eyed youngsters, greet us as we swing around to these islands off the coast of Morocco in our trip to "Homes of Many Lands." Madeira provides such fruits as bananas, grapes, pomegranates. It is a picturesque, rugged land of sheer cliffs and jagged peaks, with villages tucked into coves along the shores.

## Letters at Odd Moments

### Informal Bits That Have Kept Two Friends Close

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"ONCE again, reading your letter, I have marveled that this world can hold such a friendship of hearts as ours—and that words can be found for correspondence between us! I dream of making the miracle more real by a simple expedient that came to me with your comment about the 'large blank sheets' being a hindrance to writing. I have in my kitchen a scratch pad of convenient size for just about as much writing as would express the random thoughts that come to me for you when I am too busy to write a letter.

"And there is a pencil on the same card with the pad. I use it for making my daily lists of 'assignments' for the day's work—a simple expedient which saves thinking about what to do next, so freeing my mind to dwell on beautiful things, even while my prosaic work goes on with increased order and efficiency. There is a tiny cedar chest on the same table, which could have a space set aside for something beside recipes.

"So I think once in a while you will receive the most incongruous letters which one human ever sent another. They will be hastily scrawled—may even have a trace of flour or dishwater on them—in pencil, on scratch paper. Most of them will not be dated. Several scraps of paper bearing unconnected ideas may be packed into the same envelope. Some of them may be ideas, some of them may be only sentences that seemed to me to have such a charm that they needed to be shared.

"The miracle of such letters will be that you will receive them and understand them and love them. And maybe you can find a scratch pad, or perhaps several of them—one for the kitchen, one for the sewing-machine drawer, and one for the crib! Once in a while we can scramble the scraps of paper into an envelope."

**Kitchen Papers**

Thus was born the "Kitchen Papers"—after Dickens—which are keeping the acquaintanceship of two friends as fresh as their friendship. They deal with intimate things that all the world knows. Here is a "paper":

"To me, the prize phrase of your last mailing was this: 'Little things with halos.' Days that come to us wearing great, topheavy halos fall sometimes a little flat—it's so hard to live up to them. But the little halos that one is not afraid to accept, even to wear for a moment without a thought of conceit—they make the most precious memories." Or this one:

"This is all I have time for now. I loved Rossie Eddie's little dirty hand-print. I want something from Bobby Jim sometime. Oh, you and your babies—and your husband. I knew he was keen and interesting and interested; no small man could have filled your heart. And no man could have taken your heart who did not take your mind with it. I thank him for helping your life to fulfillment; and I thank him especially for being generous enough of your interest to circumvent in this case Sadie's prophecy: 'When girl friends become women, we lose them!'"

Another day came this:

"Have I told you about Waggle? Waggle is a stuffed calico puppy, just big enough and soft enough to cuddle beautifully, especially when you go to bed at night after something has seemed to go wrong. I sewed him—hard work for my fingers which have never been formally introduced to a needle—for a dear little friend who boasts the great age of two and a half years. I lived in his home about three weeks several months ago, and he has remembered. When I went back after several months he greeted me with a shout: 'Hello, Gracie! Did you come home? Take off your hat!' . . .

"I heard 'Faust,' too—only instead of washing dishes I was getting and serving lunch. Isn't it wonderful—to think on those gorgeous Saturday programs we are both listening in our distant homes!"

**Written in Bed**

"Instead of being 'Kitchen Paper' proper, this is written with me all curled up and ready to fall asleep with a thud. I thought of Sadie yesterday because it is spring here, and I was buying a white hat with a wide brim. Was it James Brown who said he thought Sadie's big white hat 'just about shaded the whole world'? I bought clothes yesterday—one complete outfit in which to be completely satisfied as I have never been. Imagine being 23 before having such a chance to really express myself in clothes—but imagine also the utter, deep satisfaction and contentment with such expression that can come only when one has a matured appreciation of his first clothes-buying! I began in the best Pasadena specialty shop, with a girdle—one of the two-way stretch affairs that looks like a doll girdle, does its work with surprising efficiency, and yet is so light and yielding that you can wear it all day without realizing its presence. What a blessing it is to be modern!" . . .

"We'll try another 'Kitchen Paper' before my friend with whom I am to spend the evening arrives to call for me. Perhaps, after all, I haven't anything much to say. I am feeling a wee bit peevish, and I have found it a good plan in such moments to say as little as possible until I have persuaded myself to be happy again. If you talk about things that don't seem right or happy, it makes them seem so real and inescapable; while if you refuse to give them the importance of conversation they seem to slip out of consciousness very easily."

### Potato Salad

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

4 cups cold boiled potatoes (cut the potatoes into dice or slices) Add
1 chopped onion and
1 sliced cucumber or
2 pickles (sliced). Mix with
¼ cup French dressing and
4 slices cooked bacon and chill. Mix with the salad dressing, serve on lettuce, and garnish with parsley. Celery cut into cubes or celery seed may be used with the other ingredients if desired.

### Jellied Vegetable Salad

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Soak
2 tablespoons gelatin in
½ cup cold water. Stir in
2 cups boiling water
¼ cup sugar and
1½ teaspoons salt. Add
¼ cup vinegar, chill until mixture begins to thicken. Pour into a mold in alternate layers with
1 chopped onion
½ cup shredded cabbage
½ cup diced celery
2 tablespoons chopped pimientos
2 tablespoons chopped olives. Chill in refrigerator until set, turn out on platter and garnish with jelly, lettuce and mayonnaise.

Any combination of vegetables or fruit may be used with this foundation. Fruit juice may replace part of the boiling water.

## When You Buy a Dress—

***Through the Editor's Window***

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

PERHAPS, like me, when you used to set out to buy a dress you simply looked until you found what was suited to your needs and your budget, purchased it, and wrote "finis." Then along came a friend of yours who cared—very deeply—about the employment of women in garment factories and allied trades. In fact she had been working in some of those mushroom factories—sweat shops really—"disguised" as a factory girl, to learn first hand the conditions under which women's dresses were being made there, so as to aid in exposing and improving such conditions. Perhaps you indulged in long, serious talks with her. And as a consequence, like me, you became awake to the fact that buying a dress is not a simple purchase that concerns you alone. It is an important economic act and might well be done more thoughtfully.

We are really buying, not merely a dress, but an opportunity for some women to earn a living. Had you thought of it that way? Back in the early days of the NRA, American women talked a good deal about hours and conditions of work, and some of us became permanently responsible concerning such conditions, when making purchases. It is not always easy, however, to learn from the store that such and such an inexpensive house dress or smock has a proper economic and social background. (The better dresses in exclusive shops are likely to be safe in this respect.) But it makes a store take note when one asks—and no harm done. One can always be on the alert where a frock is amazingly cheap.

I think we all agree that we owe it to women in factories and the so-called "home" trades, to keep abreast of news and to secure information that bears upon their welfare. It is for most of us largely a matter of caring enough to find the means of doing so. Newspaper reports, Consumers' League bulletins, the lists published by the Consumers' Co-operatives and such checks, are available aids.

* * *

Perhaps, like me, you have also resisted at times the seeming whims in style perpetrated upon us by the dress designers. And perhaps this resistance, with you, as with me, came from not knowing the whole story.

I remember not many seasons ago Paris did its utmost to get us all to come out with ostrich plumes on our hats. But times and ways had changed. Life for women had grown speedier and less—well, operatic. The simple little hats that could be managed in a crowd went better with the sort of things one wore. Ostrich plumes just didn't "go over." And I was at the time somewhat pleased that we women were not, after all, entirely malleable in the autocratic hands of the designers.

The same thing happened more recently with flowers on hats. The all-over flower hat of, say, violets, managed to get a foothold—or perhaps I should say managed to make headway. But chapeau flowers in quantity, introduced by the designers early last season, did not win general approval. Another designers' whim treated as it deserved, said I at first.

But it was not a whim. And neither was the ostrich plume effort. Which brings us to another point in buying frocks, hats, accessories. At the moment, the makers of artificial flowers—and there are hundreds of women on both sides of the Atlantic making them in their homes as well as in factories—are working overtime. And they had an inning due them, for they were, long since, woefully unemployed. However, the designers took their cause to heart and first tried to get us to wear flowers on our hats; failing in that, second, introduced what proved even more helpful to the trade—flowers on anything and everything. Ostrich has not fared quite so happily, although the designers by introducing it on evening things and negligees helped the ostrich farmers appreciably.

* * *

Another example of a trade, or even an art, that was sorely in need of help because of the shift away from it in style, is lacemaking. You and I are wearing more lace today than we have worn for many a year—and gladly! But it is on our things not because Paris designers had a whim to return to it and "try us out," but because, toward workers dependent upon the season's styles for their bread and cheese, they feel a high and compassionate sense of responsibility.

We in the United States are also wearing much cotton of late. In fact, aided by American designers, cotton has entered style fields that hitherto it never knew, and is now processed so that it can behave well on all occasions. Evening frocks of cotton, and every imaginable sort of finish, making the material delightful in texture, are not chance introductions into our style realms. American designers, like those of Paris, saw and sought to meet a need—in this case the hopelessness and poverty dwelling in the homes of towns where textile mills were running part time or entirely shut down.

* * *

We who are not connected with any of the many aspects of the fashion trade, probably know little about all this and think less. To us a frock is a frock, becoming, suitable, economical, more than we ought to have paid—or what you will.

But somewhere back of that frock, that pretty little bunch of gay flowers tagged "Made in—," or that frilly jabot that dresses up your tailored suit, stand designers whose seeming whims are serious efforts to improve conditions; who, in fact, are doing for us a bit of economic thinking for which we can be grateful.

I don't mean, of course, that just because the designers know conditions in the allied trades, we women must follow them like a flock of silly sheep. That would not be honest help. But I do think that even a slight knowledge of this social and economic background will enable us to broaden our interests and deepen our understanding. Most of us simply have not thought of our clothes in terms of economic equations.

And it is bound to enrich our affections: to realize that we are helping to buy for someone, the opportunity to work and earn and look ahead with hope—whenever we buy a dress or a little spray of handmade flowers.

Millicent Taylor


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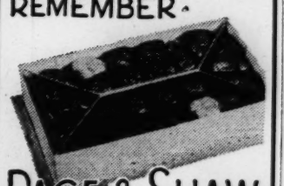

PAGE & SHAW Chocolates
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WBZ—SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

## Oak and Nightingale

SUDDENLY about the middle of May, the white flowers of the wild-cherry are gone, and in their place, all over the wood in the lane, there is a great upclouding of yellow, not bright yellow, like a field of mustard, but a greenish yellow, a kind of lemon olive, very beautiful and at first, in the May sunlight, quite startling. It is the oaks in flower.

Until now the oaks have been obscured, principally by birches, now light emerald, on the upper side of the wood and by the alders and pines on the lower, by the waterside. They form, with the Spanish chestnuts, the heart of the wood. It is they who create, from June until September, the almost sunless summer darkness, the hushed leaf-shadow that can be almost cold in a hot noon. As oaks go, they are not old trees: two hundred years perhaps. They have a girth about like that of a pillar-box: they stand stoutly, in their prime, and, since they have been grown quite close, very straight. Even so, they have stood there obscure, leather-budded, decorated high up with a few wintry apples strung on the boughs like the big wooden beads of some native islander. Now suddenly they have undergone a magnificent rejuvenation, an abrupt and vivid change from leather-brown to olive-yellow, from obscurity to flower. They light up the whole roof of the wood. Rising about the birches, they become the upper sun-lit edges of a great cloud of leaf. And on these shadowy-sunny days of May the light does sudden tricks with them, catches a solitary one in a cloud shadow and ejects it again, so that the one tree burns up briefly like a vast candle of yellow, or it catches half the wood in light and half in shadow, so that when the wind moves the cloud again the shadow rolls away like smoke, light tumbling into shadow and the broken shadow finally into unbroken light, into a great sun-stilled balloon of honey-colored leaf.

* * *

SO COLLECTIVELY, FROM a distance, the oaks look magnificent. They are really kingly now, not only leafed, but tasselled with their innumerable little hanging flowers, very delicate, almost too delicate for trees of such girth and ruggedness. This contrast and combination of strength and delicacy gives the oak a rare quality; it makes it, in May at least, supreme among the trees of the wood. It is undeniably supreme here because this wood of ours contains neither beech nor ash, though there are sapling ashes on the south side, nor sycamore nor maple, both trees very beautiful in bud, with their creamy-wine colored or rosy Japanese beads breaking into curiously Japanese leaf.

The perfect wood would have these trees, and larch as well, more Japanese than ever with its drooping pin-fingers of bright emerald and its scarlet knots of flower. It ought also to have horn-beam and white-beam. It might well have some chance bird-sowing of wild laburnum, as there is in Midland copses I know, where two great light-strangled trees hang their flowers just clear of the tallest hazels, a flaunting yellow, showing just how yellow yellow can be, turning the surrounding oaks almost pallid.

* * *

IT IS IN fact only from beneath the oaks, catching their olive against a deep May sky, that you can see their real vividness. The same holds good for ashes and beeches. You must get under them, lie under them, and look up. The brilliant almost summer light comes down through leaves that are still thin-skinned and delicate. They let the light right through, so that they seem, as you look upwards, to be almost transparent, to be made, the beech especially, of some shining leaf-celluloid. They seem to intensify, at the same time, the blue of the sky, to clarify and deepen it to a faultless turquoise. It is a perfect combination. It never comes again all summer. It is only in May that you can lie or stand or sit in a wood and see that intense lofty miracle of light and leaf, the off-setting of green by blue, of leaf by sky. In another month the sky will be shut out. There will be a sky of leaves in its place.

It will be a sky, also, of one color: the dark almost uniform green of high summer. Beech and oak and birch and chestnut and sycamore will seem, in July, like the same trees. Now, in May, it seems incredible that summer and the sun can turn them into that uniformity. They burn now with such individuality of color, with all the greens under the sun, that it seems impossible for anyone to change them. And since now, also, bluebell and campion and orchis are in full bloom, blue and pink everywhere, there is no doubt that the wood looks at its best.

* * *

IT SOUNDS AT its best. Cuckoo and blackbird and nightingale, by the middle of May, are calling together, the blackbird all day long and in spite of everything, the cuckoo and nightingale passionate in the warm spells, shy and almost silent at the slightest turn to cold and wet. The cuckoo mocks everything in the too-bright early mornings and is himself mocked into silence before noon by wind and cloud. He goes with the weather like a cock on a church. He is all a clatter of arrogance in sunshine, monotonously cuckoo-ing us into wishing him silent. Then suddenly he shuts up, vanishes. All through the spell of cold and wet we hear him from some mysterious distance, as though he had found, somewhere, an inch of summer for himself.

The nightingale is also fickle, but on a different plane. He seems temperamental. He gets far up in the thickening oaks, nothing but a slim bud himself, and is hard to see; or, like the cuckoo, he vanishes completely, effaced by wind and wet into silence. But when he sings, at last, there is no mistaking it. There is a notion that, since he is so named, he sings only by night. It is quite mistaken. He sings all day and, at the height of passion, all night.

* * *

IT IS A strange performance, the nightingale's. It has some kind of electric, suspended quality that has a far deeper beauty than the most passionate of its sweetness. It is a performance made up, very often, more of silence than of utterance. And the very silences have a kind of passion in them, a sense of breathlessness and restraint, of restraint about to be magically broken. It can be curiously seductive and maddening, the song beginning very often by a sudden low chucking, a kind of clipping of strings, a sort of tuning up, then flaring out in a moment into a crescendo of fire and honey and then, abruptly cut off again in the very middle of the phrase. And then comes that long, suspended wait for the phrase to be taken up again, the breathless hushed interval that is so beautiful. And often, when it is taken up again, it is not that same phrase at all, but something utterly different, that high sweet whistling prolonged and prolonged for the sheer joy of it, or another trill, the cluck-chucking beginning all over again. It seems to be done out of a kind of devilishness, or in a kind of dream, between intervals of sleep, as though the bird begins its phrase and then drops off and then, waking again, takes up what it thinks it remembers.

The nightingale is not common here. We hear it, but never with that consistent multitudinous performance that, in some woods, keeps people awake at night. I am, in fact, surprised that we should hear it at all, here in a wood whose most constant music, winter and summer, is the keeper's shotgun. I am surprised that it does not shatter that tiny bud of a bird into a far greater silence than even the longest of its own enigmatical pauses of passion between phrase and phrase.

H. E. BATES

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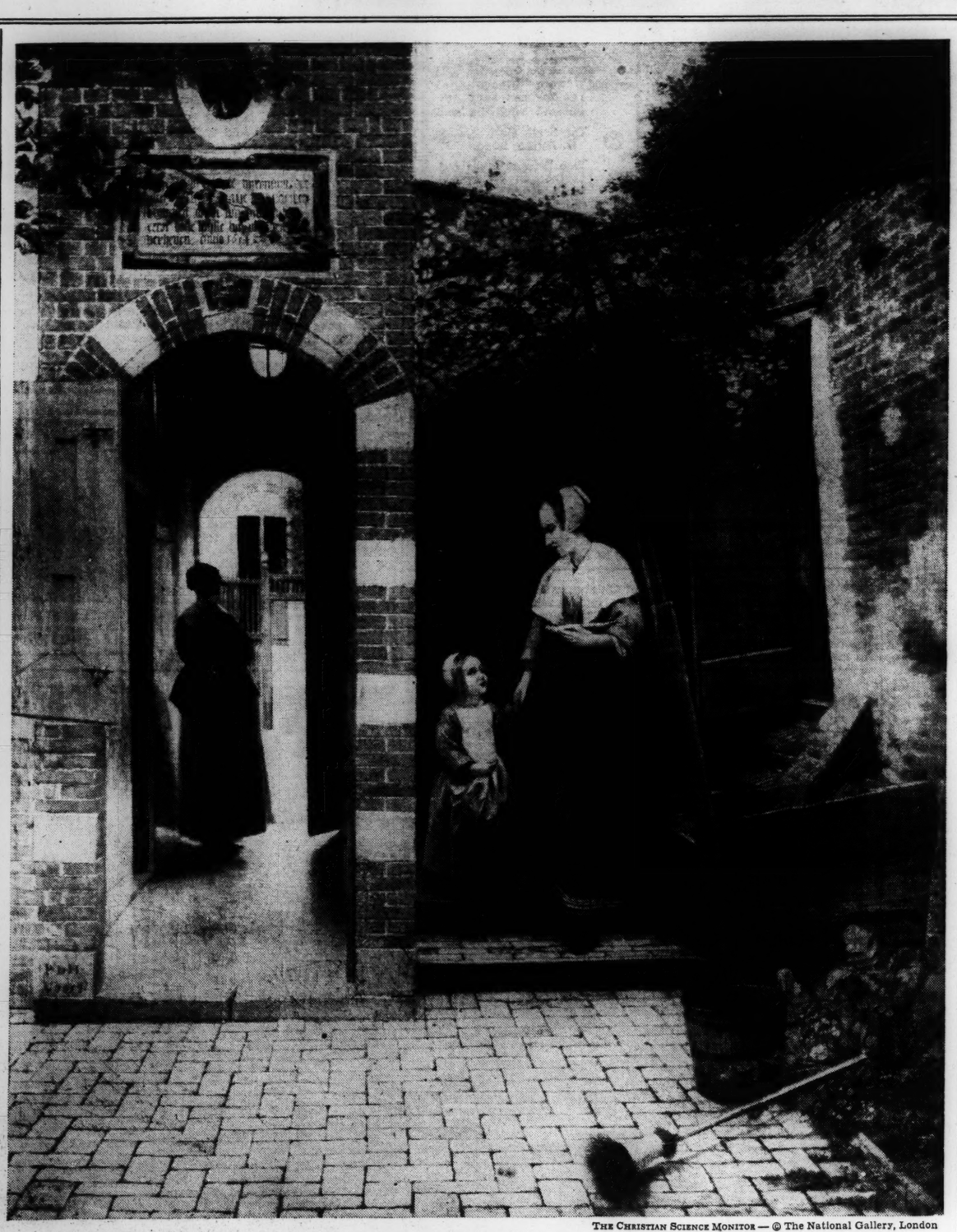

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The National Gallery, London

COURTYARD OF A DUTCH HOUSE: *From an Oil Painting by Pieter de Hooch in The National Gallery, London*

THE English are said to have been the first to appreciate Pieter de Hooch. In any case, his paintings in the National Gallery, London, would suffice in themselves to have made this artist immortal.

Probably fewer than a hundred of his signed pictures are still in existence and most of these are in private collections; which circumstance has been accounted for by the fact that the art dealers of a century ago, not wishing to see their salesrooms encumbered by unsalable paintings, erased the signatures of Pieter de Hooch and substituted those of more popular artists.

His biography is gathered in part from occasional dates on his pictures, extending from 1655 to 1681. This "Courtyard of a Dutch House," in the National Gallery, tells us that he was in Delft in 1658, for it bears the same date as the "Courtyard With an Arbor at Delft" (in a private collection in England) and is evidently the same house and court, though the paving is of a different kind of tile and the arbor is here used for practical purposes rather than for pleasure. It is thought by many to be his own home, because of the impression of peaceful domestic happiness it gives. The two figures in the foreground are believed to be those of his wife and child, who often appear in his early works and are familiar to many art lovers. This picture is particularly attractive and shows de Hooch at his best. It gives credence to the generally expressed opinion that his most beautiful pictures were painted after his marriage.

There is a striking likeness in the style of Pieter de Hooch to that of Rembrandt, whose works he must have studied faithfully while in Delft. He may even have been Rembrandt's pupil for a time, though he remained untouched by the great master's melancholy outlook on life. De Hooch is recognized by a richer scale of colors and a clearer sunlight, which is rarely used, as with Rembrandt, to illuminate the human face, but rather to show forth a charming interior or courtyard. This picture, with its rich golden tones, is certainly one of his first group. Later he seldom painted scenes of the simple home life of the bourgeoisie, but rather took his subjects from among the fashionably dressed young cavaliers. His pictures suffered in consequence, for they lost much of their charm of color and light.

*[This is the fourth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]*

## *Once More the Bud*

Now by this bud I know that Spring has flown,
And lifted seaward for another year;
A blossom breaking, sudden and alone,
Proclaims the Summer the inheritor.

The waves that lift their briny substance up
Nourish alone the salt-sedge and sweet pea,
Wild ginger spills an overflowing cup
Along the dunes with prodigality.

June is one with music and the sound
Of growth that splinters into flower,
Spring is a young and boisterous hound
That Summer tames within an hour.

JOHN RITCHEY

## The Law of Love

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANY thinkers realize that the true solution of the many problems which confront mankind today can be reached only as human thought is spiritualized. More and more is the need for a practical religion being forced upon the attention of the world.

Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." He came to teach men that God is infinite good, and that man, the idea or image of God, is pure and free; that God and man are inseparable as Principle and idea. This fact of the indestructible relationship between God and man must in some measure be understood before we can come into the realization of the more abundant life.

God is Spirit, infinite, All. This truth leads to the conclusion, as Christian Science teaches, that evil, the material concept of the universe and man, including all claims of materiality, is a false sense, a dream state without substance or reality. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 170), "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

The great fact that God, Spirit, is the only cause was the basis of Jesus' prayer, beginning, "Our Father which art in heaven." He knew that God is Love, and man the object of His beneficence and unfailing care; that man is governed by the law of Love and is subject to no other law. It was this knowledge that inspired all his teaching and healing work. The law of Love is as powerful and as active today to destroy the testimony of material sense, shown in discord, strife, sin, and sickness, as it was when Jesus healed the sick over nineteen hundred years ago.

As we learn to think from this basis, affirming constantly the allness of Love and the harmonious omniaction of God's law, we shall better understand God as Life and Love, and reflect Godlike qualities in our thinking; and peace and joy will thereby be manifested in our life and affairs. The greatest stumbling blocks to this realization are fear, self-will, hatred, and selfishness, based on belief in a life separated from God. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 476): "Mortals are the counterfeits of immortals. They are the children of the wicked one, or the one evil, which declares that man begins in dust or as a material embryo. In divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea."

In proportion as we gain the understanding of divine Love and reflect it in our daily lives, shall we prove the nothingness of all human discord. Nations are comprised of individuals; therefore national consciousness is the expression of individual thinking in the aggregate, and it is the privilege of every enlightened individual to learn to think aright. Nations are conferring more freely, discussing their problems in the hope of coming to an understanding. But only as individuals think and face each problem from the basis of divine Principle, as taught in Christian Science, can universal love be established, and peace rule in every heart and govern the human race.

No matter how cramped and restricted our sphere of usefulness seems to be, we can all learn to think spiritually. Joseph's trust in God, even in the pit and in the prison, brought him safely through those testing times, and eventually lifted him to be a great statesman. Many of us in these present days may be going through trials, but if we, like Joseph, use the dark hours as opportunities to prove the power of divine Love to bring us safely through, and refuse admittance to all thoughts of discouragement and depression, letting the Mind which is infinite Love govern our thinking, we shall find the belief of cramped environment giving place to a fuller and ever-widening sense of life and service. The world has need of trustworthiness and reliability. If we put our utmost understanding of good into every piece of work, doing it, as Paul admonished, "to the glory of God" (I Corinthians 10:31), giving joyful service, using our God-given capabilities, we shall inevitably progress towards the more abundant life.

Divine Love is Mind, which knows no evil. As the coming of light dispels darkness, so the reflection of divine Love dispels selfishness, hate, discord. The power and presence of divine Love deprive error of every semblance of reality. Christian Science teaches that we must learn to be very radical in our dealings with error, never honoring evil with the belief in its reality, but learning to say to evil, as did Jesus (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan."

Jesus manifested the healing Christ, and love and power, purity and joy, shone through his consciousness in such boundless abundance that the human needs of those who turned to him were fully met.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 113): "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love. Without this, the letter is but the dead body of Science,—pulseless, cold, inanimate."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *First Mowing*

THEY come again to the crimson paintbrush-meadows
and the mustard-fields and the fields of carrot-laces—
the men without shirts, their backs burned Indian copper,
their rain-colored eyes looking out of grave bronze faces.

Once more with scythes and forks and sweating horses
and tarnished wagons and blue carts faded by weather,
these men possess the earth; and watercourses
are shorn of their bankside clover-bloom; and neither

the weight of sun nor the threat of cloud can lessen
the swing of the gold-stained rhythmic arms. The mowers
invade the valleys and the sky-pitched places
where the grass is tall, they come who were never sowers

of this flowery harvest, whose brown hands never scattered
blue vetch or mustard seed across the warmer
slopes of spring; they come again to the morning—
the reapers of the first New Hampshire summer.

FRANCES FROST

## La Loi de l'Amour

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

BIEN des penseurs se rendent compte que la pensée humaine doit se spiritualiser pour parvenir à résoudre les nombreux problèmes en face desquels les hommes se trouvent aujourd'hui. Le besoin d'une religion pratique s'impose de plus en plus à l'attention du monde.

Jésus disait (Jean 10:10): "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance." Il venait enseigner que Dieu est le bien infini; que l'homme, idée ou image de Dieu, est pur et libre; que Dieu et l'homme—le Principe et l'idée—sont inséparables. L'indestructible relation de Dieu à l'homme est un fait qu'il faut comprendre au moins dans une certaine mesure si l'on veut pouvoir réaliser une vie plus abondante.

Dieu est Esprit, infini, Tout. Cette vérité mène à la conclusion suivante, enseignée par la Science Chrétienne: le mal—le concept matériel de l'univers et de l'homme, embrassant toutes les prétentions de la matérialité—est un faux sens, un rêve, un état sans substance ni réalité. Comme le déclare Mary Baker Eddy à la page 170 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La causation spirituelle est l'unique question à considérer, car plus que toute autre question, la causation spirituelle a trait au progrès humain."

Dieu, l'Esprit, est la seule cause; et ce grand fait sert de base à la prière que Jésus nous a donnée et qui commence par ces mots: "Notre Père qui es aux cieux." Le Maître savait que Dieu est Amour, que l'homme est l'objet de Sa bienfaisance et de Son inépuisable sollicitude; il savait que l'homme est gouverné par la loi de l'Amour, et ne peut être soumis à aucune autre loi. De cette connaissance s'inspiraient tous les enseignements du Maître, ainsi que ses œuvres de guérison. Aussi puissante, aussi active aujourd'hui qu'à l'époque lointaine où Jésus guérissait les malades, la loi de l'Amour peut détruire le témoignage des sens matériels—inharmonie, conflits, péché ou maladie.

A mesure que nous apprenons à penser sur cette base, en affirmant sans cesse la totalité de l'Amour et l'harmonieuse omniaction de la loi divine, nous comprenons davantage que Dieu est la Vie, l'Amour; alors notre penser reflète les qualités divines, de sorte que la paix et la joie se manifestent dans notre vie et dans tout ce qui nous concerne. Sur la voie qui mène à cette réalisation, les plus grands obstacles sont la crainte, l'esprit volontaire, la haine et l'égoïsme, basés sur la croyance en une vie séparée de Dieu. Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (*ibid.*, p. 476): "Les mortels sont les contrefaçons des immortels. Ce sont les enfants du malin, de l'unique mal, qui déclare que l'homme commence dans la poussière, ou comme embryon matériel. Dans la Science divine, Dieu et l'homme réel sont inséparables en tant que divin Principe et idée."

Dans la mesure où nous arriverons à comprendre l'Amour divin et à le refléter dans l'existence journalière, nous prouverons le néant de toutes les inharmonies humaines. Les nations se composent d'individus; aussi la conscience nationale est-elle l'expression collective du penser individuel; or toute personne éclairée peut apprendre à penser d'une manière correcte. Les nations confèrent ensemble plus qu'elles ne le faisaient jadis; elles discutent leurs problèmes dans l'espoir d'arriver à une entente. Mais pour que l'amour universel s'établisse, pour que la paix règne dans tous les cœurs et gouverne la race humaine, il faut que les hommes pensent conformément au divin Principe et résolvent chaque problème sur cette base.

Si étroite, si restreinte que paraisse notre sphère d'activité, nous pouvons tous apprendre à penser spirituellement. Alors même qu'il était dans la citerne où ses frères l'avaient jeté, puis dans une prison, Joseph mit sa confiance en Dieu; et cette attitude lui permit de traverser les épreuves, d'en sortir indemne, et d'occuper par la suite un poste où il put faire de grandes choses pour la nation. Il se peut qu'à l'heure actuelle beaucoup d'entre nous aient des revers; mais si à l'instar de Joseph nous mettons à profit les heures sombres en les considérant comme des occasions de prouver que l'Amour divin peut nous faire sortir des épreuves; si refusant d'admettre les pensées de découragement ou de dépression, nous confions notre penser à la direction de l'Entendement qui est l'Amour infini—nous verrons la croyance aux restrictions céder la place à un sens de vie et de service toujours plus vaste et plus complet. Le monde a besoin des qualités méritant la confiance. Appliquons notre plus haute compréhension du bien à tout ce que nous accomplissons; faisons-le "pour la gloire de Dieu," comme Paul nous y exhorte (I Corinthiens 10:31); servons avec joie; employons les capacités que Dieu nous donne, et nous avancerons à coup sûr vers une vie plus abondante.

L'Amour divin est l'Entendement qui ne connaît pas le mal. Quand paraît la lumière, les ténèbres se dissipent; c'est ainsi que la réflexion de l'Amour divin dissipe l'égoïsme, la haine, les discordes. Par son pouvoir et sa présence, l'Amour divin ôte à l'erreur tout semblant de réalité. La Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'il nous faut apprendre à traiter l'erreur d'une manière radicale; loin d'honorer le mal en croyant à sa réalité, nous devons apprendre à lui dire, comme Jésus l'a fait (Matthieu 4:10): "Retire-toi, Satan!"

Jésus manifestait le Christ guérisseur; la conscience du Maître reflétait avec une telle abondance l'amour, la pureté, le pouvoir et la joie, que ceux qui s'adressaient à lui obtenaient tout ce dont ils avaient humainement besoin.

Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 113): "La partie vitale, le cœur et l'âme de la Science Chrétienne, c'est l'Amour. Sans l'Amour, la lettre n'est que la corps mort de la Science,—inerte, froid, inanimé."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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# British Fund Sought to Aid In Settlement of Assyrians

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 17—Decision to place the question of the settlement of Assyrians on the agenda of the League Council when it meets at Geneva on June 26 gives significance to the appeal recently made here for a fund of £180,000 to help in the transfer of some 21,000 Assyrian refugees in Iraq to a permanent home in Syria.

The effort to raise the fund has the support of sympathizers belonging to various church denominations and the Archbishop of Canterbury is taking an active interest in the movement.

**Must Reclaim Marshland**

The area allotted to the Assyrians is at present mainly an uninhabited marshland. It is estimated that it will cost £1,146,000 to make it habitable and to give the Assyrians a fair start in their new home. Great Britain and Iraq have each agreed to contribute £250,000; the French Mandatory Territory of the Levant, £380,000; the League of Nations, £86,000; leaving the balance of £180,000 to be found from private sources.

The organizers of the appeal say, however, that an even bigger sum will be required, if, as they think probable, the League estimate of 21,000 refugees is too low. They believe the total will turn out to be between 25,000 and 30,000.

**Large Tract Available**

The district set aside for the Assyrians' new home is a tract of land some 38 miles long by seven wide on the western bank of the upper Orontes, in the Ghab area of Syria. It is estimated that about 100,000 acres of good land can be reclaimed.

A sum of £122,000 is required to build a reservoir at the southern end, £53,000 for a drainage tunnel at the northern end, and £240,000 for deepening some 12 miles of the bed of the Orontes.

While there are admittedly drawbacks in settling the Assyrians in this region, it is generally held that the plan is far better than sending them to Brazil or British Guiana as was proposed at one time.

**Nearer Old Home**

Although the district is not nearly so mountainous as their old home in the triangle between Mosul, Lake Van and Lake Urmia, the climate is stated to be not entirely dissimilar. And they will not be half the globe away from the district which they occupied continuously for thousands of years down to the time of the World War.

Sympathizers, however, regret that for political reasons, the hereditary ecclesiastical leader of the Assyrians, the Mar Shimun, will apparently not be allowed to accompany his flock to the new home of his race. The Mar Shimun has stood out strongly for Assyrian autonomy under his auspices on the lines to which they were accustomed when living under Turkish rule.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the Syrian Arabs look with considerable hostility on the Assyrians as being just another of the bands of immigrants, who have been brought to Syria by the French. They believe that the mandatory power has brought these immigrants into the country merely in order to help keep the native Arabs and Druses in subjection.

On the other hand it is generally agreed that it is impossible to leave the Assyrians any longer in Iraq. The Turks in whose territory the old homes of the Assyrians are situated refuse to take them back on the ground that they rebelled during the World War and that their presence would be a disturbing influence.

**Duty Placed on British**

In these circumstances, it is felt that there is a particular responsibility on Great Britain to take the lead in establishing the Assyrians in a permanent home, where the local government will undertake to look after them.

It was the British who organized the so-called "Assyrian levies" with which to keep order in northern Iraq, thereby fanning the flame of dislike of the Assyrians among the Kurdish and Arab population.

Moreover it is considered that when Great Britain relinquished her Mandate over Iraq she did not obtain sufficient guarantees for the safety of the minorities like the Assyrians which had relied on her for protection. It is held, therefore, that she cannot escape a share of the blame for the massacres of the Assyrians in 1933 by Iraqi soldiers.

**Admission to League**

The National Appeal says in this connection: "The termination of our mandatory responsibility for Iraq by its admission to the League of Nations naturally created apprehension among the Assyrians as to the future.

"It was on the strength of assurances on our part that Iraq was fit for emancipation that she was, in fact, admitted to the League, but, unfortunately those assurances appear to have been too lightly given.

**Assyrians Alarmed**

"A number of minor incidents, due to the alarm of the Assyrians at their impending demobilization, and at the prospect of being left defenceless among a hostile population led to the beginnings of an exodus to Syria.

"In August, 1933, a scuffle between Assyrians and Iraq troops on the Syrian border fomented one of those awful explosions of racial and religious frenzy to which the East is prone. A series of indefensible massacres, for which the main responsibility rested on the Iraq Army, took place in the districts inhabited by the hapless Assyrians."

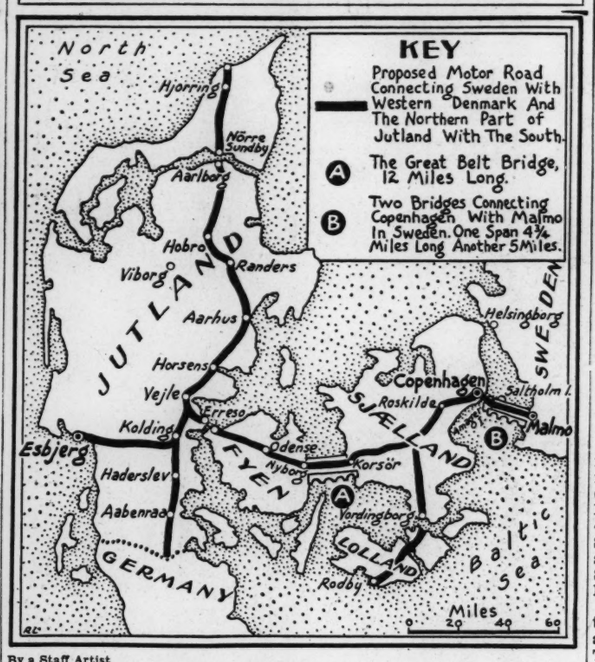
It is to safeguard them against a recurrence of such events that the move to the Orontes is being undertaken.

## Townsend Directors Map Convention Plans

CHICAGO, June 16 (AP) — Dr. Francis E. Townsend and his national board of directors met today to map plans for the national convention of the Old-Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., to be held in Cleveland, July 15 to 19.

Regional affairs of the organization were discussed by the group, which included Dr. Clinton Wunder of New York, eastern regional director; Frank Arbuckle of Los Angeles, western regional director; Nathan Roberts of Jacksonville, Fla., southern regional director; Gomer Smith of Oklahoma City, Okla., vice-president and candidate for the United States Senate; Gilmour Young of Washington, national secretary; and Baxter Rankine of Chicago, national treasurer.

## Denmark's Plan of Public Works




By a Staff Artist

New Roads and Bridges to Speed Travel

# Denmark Forges Swedish Ties In Improved Communications

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—While many nations are speculating on ways of defense against their neighbors, Denmark has proposed linking one country with another and making traveling easier both for tourist and native by employing about 12,000 men on a road and bridge-building plan during the next 10 years.

A bridge is proposed to span the Oresund, 17-mile-wide strait between Copenhagen and Malmo in Sweden, at present crossed by a ferryboat. Another bridge is proposed over the Great Belt, between the island of Fyen and Sjaelland. At the same time, it is proposed to build a motor road connecting eastern with western Denmark and the northern part of Jutland with its southern extremities.

The bridge over Oresund, as it is suggested, would begin on the island of Amager, a suburb of Copenhagen, south of Kastrup Air Harbor, and would consist of a span 4¾ miles long to the island of Saltholm, and from there a longer span of five miles to the coast of Skaane, south of Linhamn, near Malmo.

Over the bridge would be three traffic roads—a singe railway line, a motor road and a cycle path. There would be a toll for the motorist and cyclist to help defray the cost of the bridge, estimated at 152,000,000 crowns ($33,000,000).

The Great Belt Bridge would cost 257,000,000 crowns ($57,111,111). The railway track would be a double one and there would be a motorway and a cycle path. This bridge would be about 12 miles in length, with long approaches on either side. The distance between Copenhagen and Esjberg would be covered in 31 hours traveling at the rate of a little over 60 miles an hour by the new electric trains in Denmark.

In Denmark, Sweden and Germany the idea of a direct motor route between the northern lands has been received with much interest. The various tolls are expected to meet about one third of the total costs, which will be 565,000,000 crowns.

## Power Offices Opened

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission announced today plans to establish regional offices in New York and Atlanta, Ga. The commission is working in co-operation with state power bodies.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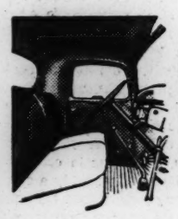

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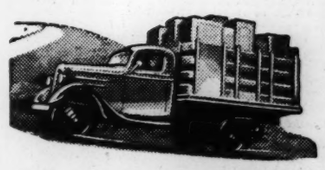

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# Throngs Attend Bunker Hill Day Fete; Harvard Seniors Observe Class Day

**Boston Today**

## Bunker Hill Day Observances On

Bunker Hill Day belongs to Charlestown.

No need to tell that to motorists trying today to get through that district crowned by the 220-foot granite slab known as Bunker Hill Monument.

It was 161 years ago today that the American patriots faced unflinchingly the advancing waves of "redcoats." But it might have been only yesterday, if gauged by the enthusiasm with which Charlestown turned out to celebrate that momentous occasion in American history in the good old-fashioned way of parades, fireworks, open house in old Charlestown homes, athletic events and memorial exercises.

The most serious problem of traffic congestion in the history of Charlestown's narrow streets took place at an early hour this morning as more than 20,000 motorists thronged Sullivan Square, following a brilliant display of fireworks.

Hundreds more continued to pour into Charlestown this morning in anticipatioh of the gala celebrations planned to last until late afternoon. By 9 a. m., when the morning's celebrations opened with a doll carriage

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

## Harvard Seniors Hold Exercises

Attendants at the Harvard senior class literary exercises at Lowell House Triangle today sensed a warning against Fascism and Communism and subtle slaps at the New Deal in the senior class oration, which was delivered by Gilman Sullivan, '36, of Caribou, Maine.

The New Deal references occurred in Mr. Sullivan's oration when he said, "The threat to freedom most obviously exists in the action of political Messiahs, who having conceived new theories of economic salvation, come before the people with the promise of security, and the demand for new powers, the better to effect their plan."

"The growing recourse to materialistic, political philosophy," Mr. Sullivan continued, "to Communism, to Fascism, and to sundry homegrown schemes for bringing pound-profit on penny-investment vitiates the will to freedom.

"Yet," Mr. Sullivan concluded, "we must not ignore our social responsibilities. Reactionary sentiment confuses the threat to freedom in the actions of hasty or doctrinaire reformers with the undesirability of all reform. We must not be guilty of that mistake. The man who resents change because it is change is as dangerous a social enemy as the man who welcomes change because it it is change.

"Our task is to separate the deserving from the selfish and the malingering. No thinking man will deny that a people whose will to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

## Syrian to Make July 4 Oration

A Syrian, born in the hills of Lebanon, will give a city-sponsored Fourth of July oration at Faneuil Hall, according to Mayor Mansfield The Mayor's invitation to Farrs S. Malouf, lawyer and leader in Boston's Syrian circles, to make this address is in keeping with the Mayor's desire to give patriotically-minded foreign-born citizens of Boston the place he feels they deserve in the city's recognition of the birth of American freedom.

Mr. Malouf's career emphasizes the freedom of opportunity offered to those of foreign birth to obtain honor and independence in America. When 15 years old he landed in New York, starting as a peddler with a vocabulary of 30 English words. He is now a finished speaker and holder of a degree from Northeastern University. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1929.

He is proud of the fact that he never lost a day from his school classes and has never failed in an examination of any kind. Hence his motto. "No excuse, however valid, is good enough to take the place of a task well done."

By a Staff Photographer

**Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham Places Wreath on Statue of Col. William Prescott on Bunker Hill**

## Socialist Leader Attacks New Deal

The New Deal was described as "reactionary and a menace to progress," by John W. Aiken, Socialist Labor candidate for President, in an address in Tremont Temple last night. Mr. Aiken, however, expressed even less sympathy for Republican critics of new-deal policies.

"The charge has been made," he said, "that the new-deal policies have been socialistic and that Mr. Roosevelt is a collectivist. The Socialist Labor Party, the only political party of genuine Socialism in America, authoritatively denies the charges. . . . Let it be plainly understood that the goal of American Socialism is an industrial democracy, not a political autocracy, either as a first or last step.

"The unions," he concluded, "will be the basis for an industrial union government which will replace the class-dominated political state. The Socialist Labor Party will cease to exist the day the industrial unions take over the reins of government."

## Mrs. O'Riordan In and Out Again

Governor Curley's efforts to obtain Executive Council confirmation of his appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan, vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as state librarian, has taken on all the appearance of an endurance contest.

Observers are interested to see whether the three Democratic members of the council, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, William G. Hennessey of Lynn and James J. Brennan, who refused to support Mrs. O'Riordan will finally be exhausted first, or whether the woman party leader will decide to give up the present struggle.

Yesterday marked the fifth time Mrs. O'Riordan's name has been submitted to the council and the fifth time the Hurley-Hennessey-Brennan combination sided with the Republicans against the Governor's choice.

Among politicians the feeling is growing that if the Governor made the appointment originally merely as a gesture and not really wanting Council approval, as has been charged in various quarters, he made an embarrassing mistake.

Yesterday 50 Democratic women entered the Governor's office and demanded the appointment of Mrs. O'Riordan and threatened retaliation if she were turned down. The Governor arranged for their appearance before the Council but even this pressure failed to result in the approval of Mrs. O'Riordan, the three Democratic Councilors giving as their opposing reason the argument that the nominee lacked the necessary qualifications.

Following the Council meeting, Mrs. Carl W. Strand of Marlboro announced, "We'll take care of those two miserable little birds (Councilors Hennessey and Brennan) that were sent here from somewhere."

The Council accepted the resignation of Judge Wallace R. Heady of Springfield who resigned following Governor Curley's announcement that he would call all judges over 70 years of age before him and the Council for mental and physical examinations. The judge's retirement salary will be three-quarters of his present pay.

## R. I. Honored By Pop Concert

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, four composers, and two conductors will lend their presence to tonight's special holiday Pop concert program at Symphony Hall.

As a friendly gesture to Rhode Island's Tercentenary celebration, Conductor Arthur Fiedler has added to established orchestral favorites some works of the Providence composers, Raymond G. Williams, Hugh F. MacColl, Wassili Leps, and Mrs. Florence Newell Barbour. Mr. Williams wrote the famous football band piece, "Harvardiana," as a member of the Class of 1911, which of late has been celebrating its quarter century. Tonight his new march, "Rhode Island, Forward March!" will open the Pop concert.

Mr. MacColl, a Providence business man, as well as enjoying considerable distinction as a composer of serious works, studied music at Harvard. His symphonic poem, "Arabs," will be heard tonight. Mrs. Barbour, wife of Dr. Clarence Barbour, president of Brown University, has published a long list of piano solos, songs, and pieces for organ and for string instruments. Tonight she will be represented by two selections from her piano suite, "Charmonix," orchestrated by Wassili Leps. The latter composer is also conductor of the Providence Symphony, and has accepted Mr. Fiedler's invitation to be guest conductor in one group of selections tonight.

Governor Green is a great lover of fine orchestral music. He believes so much in its potent influence that he secured the enactment by the Rhode Island Legislature of a law placing a series of symphony concerts under the State Department of Education, with the support of state funds.

## Liberian Child To Study in U. S.

Enthusiasm for education is so great among the people of Liberia that young children are sent to faraway America for stretches of 15 years that they may return and establish a cultural foothold among the tribesmen.

Today shy little Edna Famata, three years old, came to Boston, a passenger on the American steamer Otho, from Africa, to spend 15 years in the schools of Washington, D. C. When she sailed in May her mother admonished her to "learn well from your friends the Americans" and to return when 18 years old.

With Edna came Mrs. Frances B. Watson, of Kansas City, a missionary in Liberia for 16 years, returning for a periodical visit of a few months. A teacher in Kansas City for 30 years, Mrs. Watson expressed enthusiasm today over the nomination of Governor Landon for President. She forecast an easy victory for the Republicans and plans to delay her return to Africa in "hope of being able to cast a ballot for Landon."

Little Edna, who comes from the Vai Tribe, is so adept at learning that she now speaks English as well as her native tongue. That she may not return to Liberia a "stranger in a strange land," the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission plans to give her dual instruction: a liberal American education and lessons in her native language and customs. The Rev. E. A. Bouey of the Richmond, Va., branch of the mission, who spent many years in Liberia, is to keep Edna familiar with her kin.

"In Liberia," Mrs. Watson said, "the natives pattern their lives after Americans. Even their flag, a large white star, a blue field, with seven red and white stripes, bears a resemblance to Old Glory."

## Humor Often Finds Unlisted Place On Harvard's Commencement Program

Humor, like a Till Eulenspiegel, has often winked an owlish eye at the well-ordered solemnity of Harvard University's 284 commencements and there seems to be little doubt that it may again ride over the graduation tomorrow, the 285th in Harvard's 300 years of existence.

Why Harvard is short 15 commencements since its founding in 1636 is explained by the fact that the first was held in 1642, just six years after the first class. No commencement was held in 1644. Because of war, disorder and other causes, there were none in 1752, 1757, 1764, or from 1774-1780, the years of the Revolutionary War. Since 1781 there has been a commencement every year.

**What Does It Mean?**

"Commencement" as applied to closing of the senior year has generally been puzzling not only to the public but also to students themselves. The word came from Cambridge University, England, where anciently it was held that a graduate "commenced bachelor of arts" that day. In those times that degree was considered but a halfway step to education. Then nearly every student continued study until he took a master's degree. In 1870 Harvard changed its regulations, allowing a student to be a graduate with a B. A.

The Harvard Commencement, called America's oldest annual ceremony, goes back to olden times and is, therefore, conducted with medieval pageantry and solemnity. The president of the university presides in an ancient Tudor chair; the high sheriff of the county is prayed to give order, and he does so, striking the platform thrice with his scabbard; officials of the church and Commonwealth participate, ex-officio; stately traditional forms of speech are observed in presenting candidates for degrees, and Latin orations are given.

**Humor in Latin**

Even in the Latin oration humor raises its head. In the early eighteenth century the college authorities tried to have the standard and perennial joke of the Latin salutatory address, pulcherimis puellis, "to the very pretty young girls," elimi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Occasional showers late tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, becoming southerly.

**Massachusetts:** Cloudy; showers Thursday and in the interior tonight.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Showers probable tonight and Thursday; warmer in the interior tonight.

**Vermont:** Showers tonight and Thursday, warmer tonight, cooler Thursday.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy tonight; showers Thursday, not much change in temperature.

**Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate shifting winds over the north and moderate southerly over the south portion, increasing tpnight.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 10:33 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Thursday, 11:12 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

# Union Rejects New Offer To Open Factory

### Awaits Labor Board Verdict in Brockton Shoe Dispute

### Mayor Takes Hand

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BROCKTON, Mass., June 17 — The Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, having declined an offer of the Diamond Shoe Company yesterday to reopen one of its three factories here, today awaited word from Washington on its complaint filed with the National Labor Relations Board regarding the closing of the plants on Monday.

Although the Diamond Shoe Company employs 1451 in Brockton, it is essentially a selling organization with a chain of stores and a wholesale system of its own. When officials of the concern found that they could supply these stores by buying shoes from other factories at a lower cost than they could manufacture them in their own plants at Brockton, they decided to close the latter—unless manufacturing expenses could be reduced.

**Union Refuses Plan**

The company's offer yesterday proposed the reopening of the Campello factory in order to put 400 to work making 300 dozen pairs of shoes daily. The labor leaders, however, refused to accept the offer, declaring that it provided a wage cut of 12 per cent.

Shoe manufacturers recognize the situation as a typical example of the problems facing the whole industry in Massachusetts. James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, stated yesterday that "exorbitant union demands and the fact that the State Constitution restricts the hours that women may work, is constantly forcing the shoe industry out of this State."

Manufacturers also pointed to the fact that while there were 567 shoe factories in Massachusetts in 1924, ten years later this number had dropped to 347, and that during 1934 alone 61 plants were moved into such other states as New Hampshire and Maine.

**Union Defends Action**

Union heads, however, contest the claim that Massachusetts labor costs are higher than the average throughout the country. The latter, they declare, was $17.65 a week during 1935, while the average wage at the Diamond Shoe Company's plants, according to their figures, was 6 cents more per week. But the cost of living in Brockton, they have calculated, is noticeably higher than in parts of the country where many other shoe factories are located. Even in some open-shop territories, they pointed out, wages were considerably higher—as, for instance, in Binghampton, N. Y., where a $25.80 weekly scale prevailed in 1935,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

## Cunard Visitors Must Get Permits

Ocean terminals at Boston have become the picnic ground for whole families on the occasion of week-end sailings of transatlantic passenger liners. Result: All visitors are barred from outgoing ships of the Cunard White-Star Line and from the gangway enclosure on the piers, unless official permits are obtained from the company. Passes are to be issued to passengers for convenience of their friends who wish to attend the sailing.

At every sailing on Saturday afternoon and evening or Sunday, hordes of visitors throng the piers and the ships, milling through the narrow passageways aboard ship, wandering into staterooms and suites, utilizing the lounge-rooms, and making it difficult for passengers to get to and from their cabins and greet their friends. Souvenir hunters have walked off with all sorts of equipment, including bedding. Some have even deliberately ignored the "all ashore" cries of the stewards, and have to leave the ship with the pilot as a lark. This practice became so common that pilots refused to take such "hitch-hikers" off the ship.

Similar action was taken by the Italian Line when their motorship Vulcania, sailed from Commonwealth Pier a week ago. Most of the lines at New York have similar regulations, some charging a small fee for a pass and others merely regulating the crowds permitted aboard by limiting the number of passes issued.

# Long Vermont Marble Strike Carried Into No Man's Land; All Efforts to Settle Stalled

### Founded More Than Half a Century Ago, the Vermont Marble Company Has Taken an Active Part in Political Activities of the State

*This is the first of two articles by a staff writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, discussing a seven-month strike in Vermont marble quarries. The second will appear tomorrow.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

RUTLAND, Vt., June 17—Vermont's seven-month strike in the marble quarries, still unsettled, illustrates the helpless position in which labor may be placed if a state refuses to provide means of settlement and the Federal Government is powerless to do so.

A similar situation was described by President Roosevelt last week as the "No Man's Land" of labor. Vermont's state administration has consistently avoided any position by which it could reasonably settle the strike. Federal officials cannot intervene through the National Labor Relations Board as a result of the Supeme Court decision against the Guffey Coal Act. Thus with no agency available to settle the issue, the marble strikers have been stranded.

**Arbitration Proposed**

To complicate matters, the Vermont Marble Company has point-blank refused to arbitrate with the striking quarrymen and neither populace nor press has lifted a substantial hand to demand any settlement.

Denied support at home, the marble strikers have sought to win their demands and strengthen their forces with assistance from national labor associations. The result of these efforts, as contrary to the inherent habits of "unspoiled Vermont" to settle its problem in peace and quiet, has stirred the State to its depths since last November.

The strikers' picketing of the quarries of the company has resulted in a constant series of disturbances, riots, dynamitings and arrests. A normal settlement of these outbreaks in the courts was virtually stymied by political antagonism between two prosecuting attorneys. Five men ultimately were sent to jail.

**Failure of Courts**

Failure of the courts to determine the preliminary question of guilt resulting from these clashes—at least for public satisfaction—next attraced out-of-state assistance.

A group from New York City, headed by Rockwell Kent, an artist, established the United Committee to Aid Vermont Workers. Its chief contribution to the cause was to attract public attention to the uncomplimentary situation.

As soon as the committee commenced its work a profound resent-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

## Landon Leaders In Massachusetts Call for Support

The political campaign is warming up. The candidates in both parties are using radio, well-attended meetings and other means to aid their drives toward election. The following are quotes from some of the political talks:

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) from Massachusetts, prospective eastern leader of the forces of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, at the Middlesex Club luncheon:

"The recent convention closed with an inspired spirit and complete party harmony. In the present great crisis, it is essential to stop Roosevelt and his policies, and that can be done only through the willingness of individuals in the Republican Party to sacrifice their personal ends for the sake of the cause. . . . Landon and Knox is a ticket which will grow in public favor in the coming months and with it we can and will beat Roosevelt."

* * *

James F. Cavanagh, candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, in a pre-convention statement:

"Massachusetts should stand solidly behind Governor Landon in his position on labor. We should not follow the spineless attitude of the national convention with reference to the hours of labor of women and children. We must have a constitutional amendment to enable us to pass laws to protect child labor and to get minimum hours and wages for women. Massachusetts is the first State to hold a Republican convention since the famous Landon telegram. Let's get solidly behind Governor Landon."

Robert T. Bushnell, Republican candidate for Governor, in a pre-Republican convention speech attacking convention demonstrations:

"How ridiculous is the bought enthusiasm of a packed guidance, led by hired brass bands . . . Convention demonstrations do not prevent the foreclosure of a single home. They do not aid in any way the solution of the gripping problems of today. They simply take time away from more important matters."

## Third Party Plans Are News to Ely

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17 (AP) —"I know nothing about it," was the sole comment today of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, when asked for any statement concerning the hint by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in New York yesterday that he might plan a third party. Mr. Ely declined to amplify the single sentence.

In a statement made during the Republican National Convention he said that if the Republican platform were liberal enough and the Democrats persisted in their new-deal policies he would feel constrained to support the Republican Party.

## Boston Veterans Wait in Vain For $9,000,000 Bonus

Some 15,000 World War veterans living in Boston watched for the postman in vain today, as $9,000,000 bonus money in Treasury checks missed the 8 o'clock mail, the only delivery for the holiday.

The delay occurred despite the fact that postal employees worked at top speed throughout the night in order to give veterans a happy holiday. Postmaster Peter F. Tague gave orders to marshal 1800 extra helpers to help.

**Checks Due Tomorrow**

The delay in today's delivery, which the postmaster pointed out was inevitable, means that many Boston veterans will receive their checks tomorrow when about $20,000,000 will be delivered throughout New England.

The dispatch with which veterans have applied and the speed with which certified bonds were being received all day yesterday at the various postoffices led officials to believe that practically the whole amount for New England, totaling approximately $100,000,000, will have been mailed within four or five days.

During the last two days, Boston's 23 certification units in the armories and schools have been crowded with veterans, and have been handling their needs at the rate of 100 an hour. Long lines of ex-soldiers and sailors led to each station, with each veteran obviously in good humor, ready to step aside for either those who were wounded in the war or for wives of veterans.

Total numbers of veterans appearing to cash their bonds at the certification stations in the Boston area yesterday were reported by officers in charge as follows:

Brighton, Allston and Brookline, at the Commonwealth Armory, Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton — 1100 veterans, 9500 bonds; cash value, $475,000.

Cambridge and Vicinity—1000 veterans, 9000 bonds; cash value, $450,000.

Roslindale—450 veterans, 3400 bonds; cash value, $170,000.

Jamaica Plain—515 veterans, 5150 bonds; cash value, $257,500.

Malden, Melrose and Stoneham—80 veterans, 80 bonds; cash value, $40,000.

Medford—900 veterans, 500 bonds;; cash value, $250,000.

Everett—800 veterans, 4500 bonds; cash value, $225,000.

Needham—195 veterans, 1950 bonds; cash value, $97,500.

Dover—100 veterans, 500 bonds; cash value, $25,000.

Waltham—600 veterans, 600 bonds; cash value, $300,000

Newton—600 veterans, 6000 bonds; cash value, $300,000.

Wellesley—300 veterans, 3000 bonds; cash value, $150,000.

Belmont—500 veterans, 5000 bonds; cash value, $250,000.

Chelsea, East Boston and Revere, at Chelsea Armory—2123 veterans, 5000 bonds; cash value, $250,000.

**Bonds Are Guarded**

As fast as the bonds were turned into these units, heavily-guarded mail trucks rushed the bonds back to the Federal Building, where a check-writing staff of 300 worked at top-speed to place the bonus checks in the veterans' hands. This check-writing unit was guarded by armed guards, who questioned all suspicious persons found loitering on the second floor. The stairways leading up from the street were barred by steel gates, forcing all persons to use the elevators.

**Veterans Scan Future**

As veterans throughout the State received large sums of money after an 18 years' wait, many on relief or WPA jobs pondered their business future—whether or not they would continue to receive relief money or retain federal positions. Each city, it has been ascertained, will make its own ruling on the matter. Some cities and towns already have indicated their stand.

The town of Middleboro, for instance, has declared that all veterans receiving soldiers' aid or welfare relief must be stricken from the rolls as soon as the bonus payments arrive. This edict affects 20 veterans, 12 of whom have been receiving regular help, and eight who have been on the list from time to time.

**More Cheering News**

An announcement from Paul Edwards, acting state administrator of the WPA, gives veterans more cheery

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

# Protests Rise Over Sale Of Farley Tickets

### Many Federal Workers Consider Appeal to U. S. Courts

### Tague Disowns Plan

### Campaign Tactic Assailed as Violation of Criminal Code

With most of the Government employees in the Federal Building enjoying the Bunker Hill holiday today, the status of the National Democratic Committee's campaign to raise funds by forcing Civil Service employees to contribute $1 each remained practically at a standstill.

The attitude of most of the employees on the job today, however, still maintained the high indignation expressed by the majority of the building's office force yesterday, when the solicitation was described as not only a violation of Civil Service rules but also of the criminal code.

**Next Step Debated**

Practically all of the boxes of tickets, with their accompanying letters from Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, were still untouched today, as the employees deliberated whether or not to send them back to Mr. McGrath, unopened, or to report the affair to Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

Even Boston's acting postmaster, Peter F. Tague, refused to have anything to do with the tickets, declaring that the use of his name on the letter as chairman of the Boston committee was unauthorized. He said that some time ago he had been asked to take the position, and had refused point blank.

In spite of the Civil Service Commission's warning to employees not to take part in political campaigns, Chairman McGrath stated that he did not believe that the Government was concerned with how an employee spends his time outside of working hours.

**Federal Rules Cited**

The commission also pointed out that employees are forbidden by statute to "use their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body to make any contribution for a political object to an officer or employee of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other federal officers or employees, or to discriminate among their employees or applicants for political reasons."

In the letter Mr. Farley announced his intention of financing the entire Democratic national campaign by selling "presidential nominator" tickets at $1 each in every section of the country. Contributions from the nation at large were said to be expected to total well over $1,000,000, with $100,000 of this amount to come from Massachusetts.

Approximately 50,000 of these tickets were sent to the Federal Building here, with different offices receiving varying amounts. The United States marshal's office alone received a box of 10,000 tickets.

## National Home Show Is Opened

Holiday crowds poured into Mechanics Hall today to look over the Boston National Home Show, which continues there until June 20. Other throngs which trekked to the Cape for the day got no more intimate a view of a Cape Cod cottage than did the visitors to the show.

Its central feature is a house of this type, which can be built and financed under the FHA mortgage system for $31.07 a month.

The house, designed by the Small House Architectural Associates in co-operation with John T. Whitmore of the Massachusetts office of the FHA, was erected in the exhibition hall in three days. It was painted on the fourth day and furnished on the fifth.

The cost of furnishing and equipment was kept strictly within 10 per cent of the cost of the house, a figure which is recommended by the government authorities. The house itself can be built for $3000.

Among the 144 other exhibits in the show are garage doors that respond to a light touch on a button; rugs that slide in and out of the wall of a room automatically; as well as all the latest models of furnaces, stoves, water heaters, sinks and other things contributing to the comfort and convenience of today's housekeepers.

Prominent among building material exhibits is the "House of Copper," in which copper and similar rust-proof metals are put to every possible use—from the roof to handsome wall lamps and a weather-proof mail box. An innovation in the use of this "life-time material" is the paper-thin "Electro-Sheet" copper, weighing only two ounces a square foot, which, placed in walls, provides permanent protection against dampness or leakage of cold or warm air, or dust.

The "House of Copper" also features radiator recesses lined with this metal in order to reflect the heat, and modernistic furniture built on tubular frames made of Everdur metal.

## WPA Institute to Open

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 17—Approximately 150 directors and supervisors of the education division of the Works Progress Administration will conduct a regional training institute at the University of Vermont from July 20 to Aug. 1. The institute will be similar to those in various parts of the country now being planned.

# *What—When—Where*

**In and Around Boston Tonight**

**Movies**

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:04, 4:36, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 10:27 a. m., 12:59, 3:30, 6:03, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—"Biography of a Bachelor Girl," 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. Also Robert Donat in "39 Steps." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Major Bowes," "Fathe Topics," "P's and Cues," "Stranger Than Fiction," "The Poodle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Two in Revolt," 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20 Also "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40.

TREMONT—"Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart, 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:57, 6:19, 9:41. Also "If You Could Only Cook." 10:35 a. m. 1:29, 4:51, 8:13.

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean." 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Fenway: 2:50, 5:44, 8:37. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady." Fenway: 1:25, 4:18, 7:10, 10:04. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:28, 4:13, 6:58, 9:43.

**Tonight at the Pops**

"Rhode Island Forward March" ..... Raymond Williams
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Rondino ..... Beethoven-Kreisler
"La Valse" ..... Ravel
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
"Arabs" ..... Hugh F. MacColl
Chamounix Suite. Florence Newell-Barbour (Orchestrated by W. Leps)
Finale, Fifth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Dr. Wassili Leps Guest Conductor
Selection, "The Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Malagueña ..... Lecuona-Grofé
Indian War Dance ..... Skilton

UPTOWN—"The Golden Arrow," 1, 4, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Things to Come," 2:25, 5:35, 8:45

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come," 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." 3, 5:55, 8:50. Also "Treachery Rides the Range." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

**Radio Programs**
On Page 10

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10 Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert." "Treasurer's Report," and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:25. Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

**Other Events**

BACK BAY WPA DRAMATICS—"The First Year," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts. Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

**Tomorrow**

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

MECHANICS BUILDING—Boston National Home Show. 1 to 10 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. St. Louis Cardinals. 3.

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# Vermont Marble Strike Reaches No Man's Land

(Continued from Page 9)

ment against such "foreign" interference welled up throughout the whole State. Rather than encouraging an end to the strike, the committee therefore unavoidably antagonized those in a position to enforce a settlement, prolonging the issue. Meanwhile the strikers were urged to stand their ground.

**Walk Out in Protest**

Thus since last November, when 900 of the 1100 workers of the Vermont Marble Company walked out in protest against the stagger system, demanding a signed union agreement, higher wages and ultimately a closed shop, the struggle has been bitter. Today in West Rutland, where the strike is now centered, workers face eviction from the company houses and further violence is feared.

To understand how such a state of affairs could develop in the normally placid, dairy state of Vermont, it is necessary to trace briefly the history of the Vermont Marble Company and its more than a half-century of dominant interest in state politics.

In 1880 the Vermont Marble Company was founded by Col. Redfield Proctor by amalgamating many small competiting quarries. Its holdings spread the length and breadth of the State. Soon becoming one of the largest taxpayers in the State, the company has taken an active interest in its political welfare, a tradition followed to this day.

**Combine Proposed**

Colonel Proctor's marble combine prospered. It built the town of Proctor, nestled in a sheltered Green Mountain valley, a town centered around a single industry, a comfortable community with plain workers' homes, the unpretentious estate of the Proctor family, and the famous bridge of marble over Otter Creek.

Gradually the Vermont Marble Company assumed an attitude of paternalism, built up "a tradition of benevolence." It is said to have approved and even selected the governors and chief office holders of the State. During that half century of dominant prosperity the company paid its dividends and built up a substantial surplus.

Then came 1930 and the collapse of the building business. The resulting decrease in construction, especially of buildings built of marble, soon brought on a large employment shrinkage at Proctor and a series of wage cuts.

In 1934, with the coming of the NRA, hope was revived in the hearts of the marble workers. Now reduced from approximately 2200 to 1100, the quarrymen, the stone cutters and intermediary brothers of the craft sought to organize a union as provided by the NRA. This was the first time such a step had been taken in the history of the company.

**Vote Divided**

The vote was 58 per cent for the international union, 33 per cent for the company union, and 9 per cent for no union at all. Although regarded as a "straw vote" by the company, which disregarded the union entirely when the NRA was declared unconstitutional, this union did succeed in uniting the workers sufficiently to bring about the strike of last November.

On Oct. 16, 1935, 110 workers in Danby dropped their tools in the damp lime of the marble quarries, climbed out of the subterranean pits into the bright autumn sunlight and went on strike against the stagger system. Union officials had planned to call a strike of marble workers in the spring of this year but the action at Danby precipitated the issue.

Negotiations between the union and the company were started immediately, that winter suffering might be avoided. The company offered to drop the stagger system, lay off some men and keep the rest at full time. But goaded by many months of short work weeks at reduced pay, coupled to increasing costs of living, the strikers refused to accept these conditions.

**Became Deadlocked**

The two parties became deadlocked. Meanwhile brother workers in the quarries and plants at Florence, Proctor, Center Rutland and West Rutland stirred restlessly as they work. For 14 long months, stretching back to 1934, they had waited patiently for the Vermont Marble Company to frankly recognize their union. When the workers at Danby walked out, were refused steady or higher wages, the pent-up hopes of their fellow craftsmen were crushed. A general strike in all the company's plants was called.

By Nov. 11 nearly all of the Proctor employees, some 900, had exchanged chisels, jack hammers and channel machines for the plodding picket line. But while negotiations continued the situation was aggravated by a move on the part of the company. State and company hired deputies armed with guns and night sticks and established themselves on the company property "to preserve peace and establish law and order."

The situation was typical of many labor struggles in coal mines and steel mills in the past—misunderstanding as to the company's problems by the strikers and failure of the company to appreciate the gravity of the deep struggle by a unit of people to raise their social and economic standard of living.

The struggle seethed on the workers' doorsteps as it simmered on the arbitration table. The bitter strikers and the dogged deputies—the one group desperate, the other determined—antagonized each other within a short time to a point of violence.

At first blows were exchanged by individuals. Then one late afternoon in December women and children joined their striking men folks and nagged the deputies, calling them names. A riot broke out and the women and children were struck by the deputy night sticks. Since the striking of women and children under any circumstances has been regarded as the deepest of injuries by men of every race and creed for generations, the reaction in Vermont among the quarry workers was natural. Resentment and anger flared in every striker's heart, and the incident has not been forgotten.

## Outstanding Among Marble Quarries of the Nation

By a Staff Photographer

**Scenes in Area Affected by Vermont Strike**

Upper Left—Fluting a Marble Column. Upper Right—View From a 100-Year-Old Quarry at West Rutland. Lower Left—Storage Yard at West Rutland. Lower Right—Worker Drilling a Piece of Marble

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | 'The Monitor Views the News' | Walter Logan's Musicale: | Bees-St. Louis game | Recordings and reports |
| 5:15 | "Tim Tyler's Luck" | concert orchestra | Bees-St. Louis game | Recordings and reports |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady": sketch | Round and Round Boys | Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen | Recordings and reports |
| 5:45 | 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch | "Checkerboard": variety | Dick Tracy: detective drama | Revue: popular variety |
| 6:00 | News; Journal; talk | News: Jack Ingersoll | Yankee News Service | Eton Boys, quartet |
| 6:15 | "Melody Time": variety | "Terry and Ted": sketch | Sketch; vocal soloists | "Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim" |
| 6:30 | News; songs; sports briefs | "Salute": sketch; music | Sport reports | Washington Backstage |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news | Jay Wesley's Sport Review | Renfrew of the Mounted | Sports reports; vocalist |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces": comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy": sketch | "Fred and Helen Pent" | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 | Political speaker | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | Political speaker | Talk, Gov. James M. Curley |
| 7:30 | "Tum and Abner": sketch | Studio chorus recital | Kate Smith; Miller's Orch. | "Band Parade": recording |
| 7:45 | Political speaker | Rubinoff's Orch; soloist | Boake Carter, news comment. | Detective drama |
| 8:00 | Willie and Eugene Howard; | "One Man's Family": drama, | "Cavalcade of America": dra- | Jerry Johnson's Orchestra |
| 8:15 | Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra | from San Francisco | matic sketch; orchestra | Red Norvo's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | "Lavender and Old Lace": | Serenada: Wayne King and | George Burns & Gracie Allen; | "The Dream Weaver" |
| 8:45 | soloists; Haenschen's Orch. | his orchestra | Milton Watson; Renard's Or. | Robert Geltman's Orchestra |
| 9:00 | American Legion program; | "Town Hall Tonight": Fred | Lily Pons, soprano; mixed | Robert Geltman's Orchestra |
| 9:15 | speakers; music | Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play- | chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch. | "Moods in Melody" |
| 9:30 | Mary Small's Junior Revue: | ers; male quartet; Van | Al Roth's Orchestra | "Sinfonietta": orchestra |
| 9:45 | celebrity soloists; orchestra | Steeden's Orchestra | Mayfair Singers | Yankee News Service |
| 10:00 | "Your Hit Parade": Carl | "Your Hit Parade": Carl Hoff's | "Gang Busters": crime drama; | "Husbands and Wives"; so- |
| 10:15 | Hoff's Orch.; soloists | Orchestra; soloist | Phil Lord | cial forum discussion |
| 10:30 | "Your Hit Parade": Carl | "Your Hit Parade": Carl Hoff's | News dramatizations | Mart Kenney's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | Hoff's Orch.; soloists | Orchestra; soloist | Sport commentator | Charioteers: quartet |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; musicale | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service | Larry Funk's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Talk, John B. Kennedy | Sport Review: Musical Turns. | Meyer Davis's Orchestra | Larry Funk's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | International Circulation | Fletcher Henderson's Orch. | Don Bestor's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Managers Association | Jesse Crawford, organist | Don Bestor's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orchestra |

## Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

*Up to Luncheon*

9:00 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Morning Matinee: speaker; soloist; orch.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

*After Luncheon*

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-St. Louis baseball game.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Second act, Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," relayed from London.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Masefield's "Tristan and Isolt."
5:30 WEEI, (WEAF—National), "Answer Me This?": Federal Department of Education sketch.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

*Dinner and After*

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Columbia's Concert Hall: symphony orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor; Emanuel Bay, soloist.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: guest soloists; sketch.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Xavier Cugat and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Torchlight Parade": high lights of former Republican conventions.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Franco Autori, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.
9:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song contest.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Goldman Band concert, Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.

*Late Evening*

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans; Corinna Mura, soloist.
11:35 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay of eclipse of sun from Siberia; description by members of Harvard, Georgetown and National Geographic expeditions.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:30 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 6:00 | WORL | 920kc |

*Shortwave*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

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# Old York County In Maine Planning Its Tercentenary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 17—A brilliant series of pageants, plays, and other social events lasting throughout the entire month of August are among the attractions being planned by York County to commemorate its 300th anniversary, George J. Wentworth, of Kennebunk, chairman of the tercentenary committee has revealed.

World famous figures in the realms of literature, the stage, music, stagecraft, art, and the church as well as distinguished persons interested in the unusual early history of York County will contribute their time and talents to make the tercentenary an outstanding historical and social event in the history of Maine, Mr. Wentworth said.

Every city and town in York County will be given an opportunity to participate in the anniversary. Throughout the month, succeeding days will be devoted to each of the modern towns and villages which, in colonial days, cradled American independence.

National significance will be attached to the event, Mr. Wentworth said, by the issuance of a special York County Tercentenary half dollar by the United States Treasury, a bill to this effect having been recently passed by the Senate with expectations that it will pass the House within a week.

An overprint of the Arcadian National Park 7-cent stamp for the tercentenary will also probably be issued.

Added interest will be given to the anniversary by the presentation of "As the Earth Turns" as a play by the author, Gladys Hasty Carroll. The presentation will be at South Berwick, the writer's home. Another famous Maine novel, "The Peabody Pew," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, will also be presented in play form at Buxton, a few miles from the author's home in Hollis.

Few localities in the New World can boast of the rich traditional background of York County. Formerly encompassing the greater part of what is now the State of Maine, it was the first section of the State to have an organized government. The present town of York is said to be the first organized city in North America. From its environs the first volunteers in the cause of American liberty departed to engage in arms with the British.

# Copley Theater Plans Cape Cod Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CENTERVILLE, Mass., June 17—Under the banner of the John Craig Productions, John Craig II and Mary Young, well known Boston actress, will transfer their Copley Theater organization to this little Cape town for the summer.

Old Howard Hall, situated on the village green, has been chosen as the site for their summer activities and will probably be rechristened the Mary Young Playhouse.

In 1878, a production of the "Cricket on the Hearth" was given in Howard Hall. Here is also hung the original curtain from the old Boston Athenaeum, with its windlass to raise and lower it. The old stage will be enlarged, dressing rooms, with showers, added and modern lighting equipment installed.

A schedule has been arranged for the presentation of eight plays, beginning on July 7. This schedule will include the world première of a number of new plays, two of which will be "Cousin Adelaide Is Psychic," a new comedy by David Woodbury, and "Carry Me Back," a satire by Roger Derby.

### University Women Meet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., June 17—Fourteen Massachusetts women will be among the more than 300 delegates and visitors attending the three-day conference of the North Atlantic section of the American Association of University Women which opens here at the University of New Hampshire tomorrow. "The Role of University Women as Molders of Public Opinion" has been selected as the general conference theme. The institute dinner will formally start the three-day program of conferences, lectures, clinics, and group discussions.

# Bird Nests Saved As New Reservoir Basin Is Cleared

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ENFIELD, Mass., June 17—The problem of clearing the basin of Quabbin Reservoir, now occupying the attention of 3000 workers, who are rapidly stripping the thousands of acres in the Swift River Valley of trees and brush, is something more than a simple contracting job.

The wooded slopes of the valley have sheltered a large population of birds and wild animals and the abrupt removal of trees and brush, at this season of year, would be disastrous to nests and fledglings if carried out unthinkingly.

But through co-operation of workers with the game wardens nests are being left undisturbed and as fast as they are revealed in the clearing process they are reported. One morning's reports, for instance, included the nests or young of two chipping sparrows, five chickadees, four young black creeper warblers, one hermit thrush's nest, one fox sparrow's nest and a full clutch of partridge eggs.

Once, while Deputy Warden Tony Shea was carrying a dozen partridge eggs inside his shirt, to keep them warm, he received a startling surprise for eight of the little partridges broke through their shells while in transit. Another nest, placed in a tool box until the warden could arrive, hatched out in the interim and yielded 10 lively little birds.

## *Rare Orchid Found In Wild Maine Region*

BIDDEFORD, Maine, June 17 (AP)—Dr. Grace E. Wheaton of Biddeford, back from a trip into the wild Lake Millemegassett region in Penobscot County, reported today her party had discovered there one of the rarest members of the orchid family—the wild calypso.

Two blossoms, one of them an unusual albino type, survived an 11-hour canoe trip down the Aroostook River to Oxbow and a 300-mile automobile journey here.

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# Harvard Seniors Join in Holding Class Exercises

(Continued from Page 9)

nated. But tradition was too strong for them. Thus the phrase occurs every year, and is easily recognizable even to those whose Latin is somewhat rusty.

The deep concern of the college authorities regarding humor was understandable at the period, for it was only through great sacrifices on the part of the faculty and the public that Harvard was kept going. The college heads therefore thought that these sacrifices perhaps ought not to be taken lightly by the recipients.

**Old Rebuke Recalled**

In fact, the university has a record of a rebuke delivered to it by the Rev. Andrew Croswell, in 1771, preserved in an ancient, stained and ragged pamphlet which heaps honest and righteous wrath on the authorities. It is entitled "Brief remarks on the Satyrical Drollery at Cambridge, Last Commencement Day; with Special Reference to the Character of Stephen, the Preacher, which raised such extravagant mirth. By A. Croswell, V. D. M., in Boston. Printed and sold by Ezekiel Russell, opposite the Founders's Arms, in Marlborough street, MD, CC, LXXI."

The Rev. Mr. Croswell praised the "eloquence, ingenuity, and logical accuteneſs" (old-style "s") of a number of candidates for degrees. But "the Comic-Buffoonery which concluded the forenoon's exercise, and which made the Houſe of God to outdo the Play-Houſes for vain laughter, and clapping, gave great offence."

**Protested Action**

Stephen the Preacher, it seems, was a serious but weak performer in the pulpit "and his zealous manners (as well as matter) is mocked on the stage." The Rev. Mr. Croswell's wrath rose as he recalled that "young Democritus who makes sport of these things, was presently after to receive power from the President to preach the everlasting Gospel." He closed with a telling line when he said: "The art of buffoonery is not one of the liberal arts: it ought not therefore to be cultivated at Cambridge; it ought to be nipped in the bud."

A few days later the Reverend Croswell was politely given what today would be called a "ride" by a character called "Simon the Tanner" who recalled that Mr. Croswell was noted for such remarkable demonstrations of zeal as "praying, singing, preaching and exhorting, not only from the pulpit but skipping like a ram from pew to pew and from seat to seat, even from the upper gallery to the floor of the house."

**Early Commencements Secret**

Formerly commencement exercises were closed to the public in an effort to keep order, even the date being kept secret. In those days commencement was a display of learning rather than an acceptance of an award for work completed. Each commencer was called upon individually for examination and oratory. It was a puzzle, therefore, to the college authorities, as to why the public should want to get in to hear several hours of Latin disquisition. Undoubtedly there was the usual curiosity to see the notables and the usual parental pride.

Difficulties over commencement arrangements led to the establishment of Yale at New Haven. In 1655 the students balked at a new regulation for a four-year course for their B. A. and refused to pay the commencement fee of £3 or to accept their degrees. Only two out of 17 in the class graduated and of 39 students in the next three classes only 22 graduated. Thus Harvard lost some £90 in fees and the disturbance led to the reopening of the subject of another college. Yale was not born, however, until the turn of the next century.

**President for a Day**

The college history also records the presidency of Uriah Oakes, who served for only a few hours on one day in 1672, long enough to conduct the commencement exercises. Chauncy and the senior fellow had passed on that year. The successor, Leonard Hoar, had refused to take office in time to preside in August, so Oakes consented to serve. In a very witty speech he compared himself to Caninius, an ancient consul who entered and left office on the same day, and of whom Cicero said "he was a man of marvelous vigilance, since he slept not during his entire consulate."

The Harvard Commencement began to take on its present form about 1689. Graduates and their families returned for the occasion and booths and peddlers dotted the ground. Between the bachelors' exercises in the morning and the masters' in the afternoon a banquet was served, concluding with the ceremony of handing around the loving cup, or grace cup.

The Governor always started the grace cup on its rounds. In 1701 Lieut. Gov. William Stoughton ordered his own ceremonial cup given to the college. It is a massive affair, beautifully turned and chased, and double handed.

While the commencement ceremonies have changed somewhat today the nature and spirit of Harvard's commencements survive to make them a unique event.

## Boston Y. M. C. A. Names Vocational Guidance Head

Herbert W. Saul of Braintree has been appointed head of the vocational guidance department of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., as of July 1, according to information released today by the recently elected chairman of the Vocational Guidance Committee, William H. Shumway.

Mr. Saul will succeed the late William J. Riley who had charge of the department for eight years. The new director was born in Needham and is a graduate of Boston University, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Science in Education. He also attended Harvard and Boston University Graduate Schools, receiving a Master of Arts Degree.

# Castleton, Vermont, Is a Town of 'Ancient' Pillars

*In fact, its houses resplendent of a rosier day are so decorated and pillared that Castleton is called the Pillar Town—In the Fifties it flourished as a producer of slate and soapstone pencils.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CASTLETON, Vt., June 17—Geographically speaking, Castleton, Rutland County, is the "Pillar Town," where the visitor may step back into another century and, for a stretch of less than half a mile, stroll under century-old elms, past proud and placid "pillared" houses, reminiscent of a past prosperity.

Looking closely, one will notice a definite refinement of the pillar treatment in the French window of one house, its sole decorative feature, and again, in the second-floor over-the-portico window of another. Whoever studies the façade of these houses discovers a classical embellishment of delicate carvings over windows and on cornices almost Adam in perfection.

**Was Once Silversmith**

The artist who wrought these fine architectural touches was Thomas Royal Dake, who was also the architect of these dwellings of such stately proportions. It is interesting to know that Mr. Dake forsook his trade of silversmith to employ his love of delicate patterns in the fashioning of exterior decoration for Colonial houses.

The Congregational Church in Castleton is a noble edifice with pillared portico and built in 1835. The pulpit has wrought-iron railings on either side, and a high alcoved recess as background. The pulpit is a decidedly softening touch to an otherwise austere interior with high windows and old-style door-pews.

Should the visitor be so fortunate as to have conversation with a resident of Castleton, he will, doubtless, learn of the days when the marble and slate industries—from 1850 on—were the means of making Castleton almost an urban town. Then the town could boast of two good hotels, a bank, a medical school of renown, founded in 1818, and a railroad service whereby through trains from New York to Canada stopped en route. And you'll likely be told that "our slate mills made the only slate pencil in the world." It was called the "soap-stone" pencil.

But in this twentieth century—as hayricks and democrat wagons meander through the town, to the clop-clop of horses' hoofs, and rural business and commerce, reduced to the general store and drug store and the chain grocery—it would seem more fitting to pay tribute to "Pillar Town" as pre-Revolutionary.

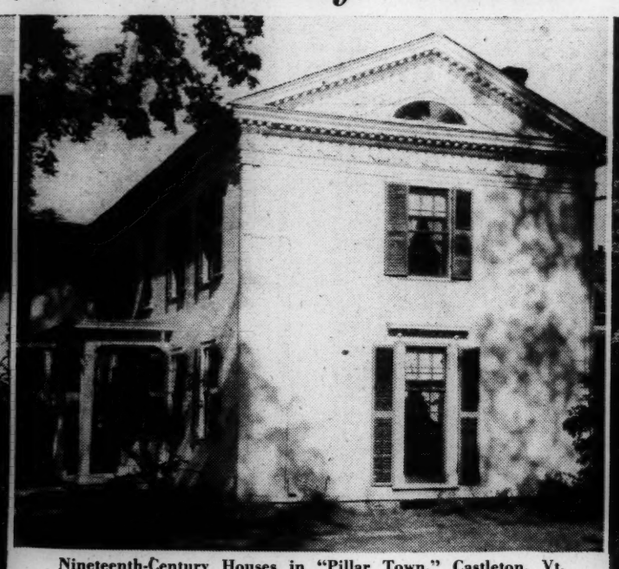
**Settled in 1761**

A charter was granted to Castleton in 1761 and it was largely settled by gentlemen from Connecticut who owned "shares" in it.

In May, 1777, at Remington's Tavern, Ethan Allen was chosen as commander by The Green Mountain Boys to plan an attack on Fort Ticonderoga, although Benedict Arnold had come to Castleton in hopes of securing this command.

The Battle of Hubbardton was fought with the British July 7, 1777, now commemorated by a fine monument at the top of a sloping hillside one mile distant from Castleton.

Many persons en route to that mecca of all tourists in Vermont—Plymouth—detour to Castleton to add one more picture to their sightseeing album.



Nineteenth-Century Houses in "Pillar Town," Castleton, Vt.

## Boston Veterans Wait in Vain For $9,000,000 Bonus

(Continued from Page 9)

news. No veteran, it says, will be dropped from WPA pay rolls because of the bonus payment. Mr. Edwards said that he felt that veterans would be able to do no more than pay off bills incurred during the past few years, and that former soldiers should not be penalized because of the receipt of back pay for service given 18 years ago.

Veterans receiving welfare or social aid in Boston will be dropped temporarily from the lists, for a time corresponding to the amounts each received, according to a statement by Charles L. Carey, Commissioner of Soldiers' Relief. The number of dependents of each veteran, he said, would be taken into account.

**Individual Rulings**

In Cambridge and Quincy, each veteran's case will be investigated before any actual dropping is begun. If the veteran can prove that he has used his bonus to good advantage and not scattered it in frivolities or riotous living, it is possible he will be retained on the rolls.

Governor Curley last night came out for the veterans, declaring that discontinuance of relief to veterans who receive the bonus will defeat the purposes of the adjusted service compensation payment. He stood flatly in favor of continuing relief, even though he has no authority over cities and towns in such matters.

Similar views were taken by Walter V. McCarthy, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Richard R. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, both of whom hoped that each case would be considered on its individual merits and that relief would be continued unless proof was offered that the veteran had squandered his money.

**Huge "Sucker List"**

That it would be easy for the veterans and their money to be parted is freely granted. According to the Boston Better Business Bureau, the large number of veterans receiving anywhere from $100 to $1500 has provided unscrupulous promoters and sharp-shooters with one of the biggest "sucker lists" of all time.

These swindlers will offer their most ingenious schemes to catch the veterans off guard, the bureau declared, and the best procedure for former doughboys to follow is contained in its slogans: "Before You Invest—Investigate" and "Read Before You Sign—Keep a Copy of the Contract."

**Free Service Available**

The Boston Better Business Bureau is available to all veterans who wish to learn about intended investments. The bureau delves fully into each plan, and reports solid facts—all of which costs the veteran nothing.

Other organizations and officials, of course, have their own methods for keeping the veterans in contact with their bonus. One such idea, reported by the Associated Press, concerned two veterans arraigned for drunkenness in Athol, Mass. Police Chief Patrick J. Murphy asked the judge to suspend sentences of a year each on condition that the veterans placed their money in a bank under the names of members of their families, and also that Mr. Murphy, himself, be allowed to hold the bank books for safekeeping.

## Harvard Seniors Hold Exercises

(Continued from Page 9)

freedom slackens is in danger of servitude, and that freedom is a precious possession. The lover of freedom will demand humble government aware of its duty to the people."

* * *

After lunch at the houses along Memorial Drive the seniors assembled for the march to the Stadium at 1:30. A major part in the parade was taken by alumni of classes which have been out of Harvard College for 50, 25, 15 and 10 years. Many of the alumni were in costume.

Burlesques of the New Deal, James A. Farley, and the Townsend plan were featured in the parade of graduates and alumni at Harvard proceeding to the Stadium early this afternoon. The Class of 1930, dressed in stovepipe hats, green smocks and cotton beards, carried among their membership placards bearing digs on the Townsend plan.

The Class of 1933, the youngest represented, were dressed in shorts with green stripes, and green-striped jerseys. The "baby" of the class was propelled in a baby carriage at the head of the procession. The members of the Class of '21 had green Hawaiian lei around their necks. In the class membership were represented Thomas Lamont, son of Thomas Lamont, Morgan partnership, and Roy Larsen, Time magazine.

At the Stadium, Roy W. Winasauer, '36, of Chicago, read the Ivy Oration and the Class of 1911, as the 25-year class, presented its annual feature. Following the ivy orator came the transfer of the senior class banner and colors to the freshman class.

The exercises concluded with the singing of "Fair Harvard," and the confetti battle. The senior class then formed a procession behind the Harvard band and led the rest of the alumni to the baseball field for the baseball game between Harvard and Yale.

Tonight the alumni and guests will assemble at the House Triangle for the concert by the Harvard Glee Club and Pierian Sodality.

## Parade of Veterans To Cash Bonus Bonds Dwindles in Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, June 17 (AP)—The rush of war veterans to certify their bonus bonds and convert them into cash dwindled away in Portland today. But a scattered handful of veterans appeared at the State Armory.

Post office officials said more than 1600 Portland veterans secured certificates for all or part of their bonus money yesterday. They estimated they must draw checks totaling approximately $10,000,000 to cover the bonds.

## Bunker Hill Day Observances On

(Continued from Page 9)

parade around the foot of the hill, Charlestown was in carnival mood. Balloons and gay costumes added to the color of flag-decked streets. Free ice cream was the main attraction for the youngsters.

At 10 o'clock, the final game in the City of Boston playground baseball series was staged near Sullivan Square.

By noon, Charlestown's "day" was in full holiday swing with hundreds of spectators gathered around the monument for the regular memorial exercises conducted by Capt. Thomas Frothingham, whose forebears fought in the Revolution. Wreaths were placed on the statues of Revolutionary War heroes on the hill. Captain Frothingham stopped at each statue to tell brief anecdotes of the battle from which came that famous command, "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes."

Following these exercises, the Bunker Hill Memorial Association convened for its annual meeting at the Harrison Gray Otis House at 131 Cambridge Street. Then came the annual 10-mile marathon from Maple Street, Stoneham, to Sullivan Square, where it finished just prior to the start of the day's feature, a parade of practically every marching organization in the metropolitan district.

In addition, the parade included six divisions of the regular army and Veterans of Foreign Wars. It was marked by the absence, for the first time in 50 years, of the old hand tub owned by the Veteran Firemen's Association. No appropriations were made for the hiring of horses to haul this bulky contraption of an ancient era of fire-fighting.

Several bands and school and church cadets were in line with their flashiest uniforms as the columns got away from the corner of Pearl and Bunker Hill Streets at 2:30 p. m.

Six banquets in various halls within the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument last night officially launched Charlestown's celebrations. Each banquet interchanged orators, who made the rounds from one hall to another.

While Bunker Hill Day belonged to Charlestown today, it may become a state holiday next year, banquet speakers contended.

## Union Rejects New Offer To Open Factory

(Continued from Page 9)

or in Milwaukee, where the rate was $23.

The closing of the Diamond plants, according to John Murphy, president of the brotherhood, and Daniel J. Collins, its secretary-treasurer, is, in effect, a lockout. On this contention they based the union's protest to the National Labor Board.

**Mayor's View on Problem**

Mayor L. E. Crowley of Brockton who is deeply concerned over possibility of the permanent closing of these three plants which have turned out 1,750,000 pairs of shoes a year in the past and have contributed well over $5,000,000 to the city's pay rolls, discussed the problem yesterday.

"The Diamond Shoe Company," he said, "was our largest concern. We are afraid that if one company with retail outlets finds it cheaper to buy its shoes outside of Massachusetts than manufacture them here, others may decide the same thing. This is essentially a one-industry town and if the shoe manufacturers leave us we are a deserted town. As it is our welfare costs will rise and our tax rate may, too.

**Cheaper to Buy Than Make**

"The Diamond Shoe Company," he continued, "is primarily a selling organization. It owns a chain of stores and a wholesale system and has factories still operating in Lynn and Newburyport. They have found they can purchase shoes cheaper than they can manufacture them in their three Brockton plants."

When heads of the firm discovered this, the Mayor stated, they held a conference with union officials, at which the latter refused cuts, declaring that they had already taken one 9 1-9 per cent reduction in 1935. It was then, six weeks ago, that it was decided to close the plants, although final action was not taken until this week.

Henry Rubin, who had been general superintendent of the plants for years and who had a number of relatives at work in them, has in the meantime worked out a plan under which the pay roll would be increased by $252,000 yearly and production would be raised by 667,000 pairs of shoes. This would have been, according to Mayor Crowley, a 19.3 per cent raise in pay but a 39 per cent increase in work. It called for a 50-week work year. The plan was turned down by union officials.

"Then two weeks ago," said the Mayor, "union officials withdrew their refusal and said they would accept. But by that time the company said that the plan was withdrawn, and that it had already made arrangements to buy its shoes from other concerns.

"Then we had a final conference. The head of the company said on Monday that 900,000 pairs of shoes were still needed and that he would take 400 employees back at an average wage of $22.86 a week, if the union steward system was eliminated, and if the workers would guarantee to produce 3600 pairs of shoes a day. This offer was also rejected."

## CCC Instructors Going to School

Instructors in CCC camps of the third district, who teach readin', writin' and 'rithmetic to woodchopping CCC boys, are going back to school this summer. And district educators, who guide the camp instructors, are likewise soon to enlist again as students.

This is the latest move "designed to improve the quality" of teaching in CCC camps of the (local) Third District, announced today.

While the CCC boys are busy in the woods during the long summer days, the camp instructors will take courses of study from the district educational advisers, for next winter's school in snowbound CCC units.

Likewise, in order to keep in touch with latest educational movements, the district advisers this summer will take an intensive two weeks' course of study at the Harvard Summer School.

## 'Baby Wagner' Bill Waits Final Push by Democrats

Legislative action suspended until Monday, due to the June 17 local holiday and the Republican pre-primary convention Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Democratic Senators are preparing to renew their battle for passage of the "Baby Wagner Labor" bill and the measure curbing the activities of private police and detectives in labor disputes.

Defeat of these measures was the most important feature of yesterday's legislative session. The first measure, under which a state labor relations board would be established to guarantee to workers in intra-state commerce the right of collective bargaining, was rejected by a 19 to 18 roll call vote on strict party lines. The so-called "spy" bill lost on a 20 to 17 roll call vote.

**Lest Industry Be Kept Out**

These proposals were the two major petitions of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and a stout battle was waged to push them through. However, Republican opposition was too great. Senator William S. Conroy, Fall River Democrat, speaking in favor of the "Baby Wagner" legislation, pointed out that the Republican national platform contained a plank pledging the party to protect labor's right of collective bargaining.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican floor leader, in leading the opposition, said that "under the terms of the bill a manufacturer is even barred from talking to help." He added that "under this proposed law no industry in Massachusetts will stay any longer than they have to. No new industry will come in."

He also pointed out that the legislation would prohibit company unions and even the establishment of recreation rooms for employees. The company, according to his view, would be prevented from dealing directly or indirectly with its employees.

**Three-Cent 'Gas' Tax Stands**

Senator James P. Meehan, Democratic chairman of the legislative committee on labor and industries, pointed out that the legislature in passing the machinery tax bill which reduces the average tax from $35 per thousand to $5 per thousand had done something for industry. "Now," he pleaded, "let us do something for labor."

During the afternoon, the Senate passed to be engrossed a bill, sponsored by Governor Curley, extending from April 30, 1937, to April 30, 1939, the third cent in the three-cent state gasoline tax. Defeat of this bill would have meant a two-cent state tax after April 30, 1937.

The measure was one of the planks in the Governor's revenue platform. Another plank, that increasing the state's share of dog-race betting receipts from 3 to five per cent on all daily receipts over $50,000, was rejected again, as the Senate refused to consider its action of the day before.

**Prorogation Presses**

The Governor's proposal to continue for another year the 10 per cent surtax on incomes, received senatorial support when the bill was passed to be enrossed, in concurrence with the House.

Undoubtedly the Governor will send in additional revenue measures, inasmuch as at a party caucus yesterday he urged Democratic support of his taxation proposals.

Both the House and the Senate are meeting in informal session today. No work will be done, however, until Monday, when the final drive for prorogation will be on in earnest. With Governor Curley expected to be absent from the State House all the week, being a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, most legislators believe prorogation cannot be obtained before the following week.

## Peterborough Players Open

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PETERBOROUGH, N. H.—The Peterborough Players open their 1936 season on July 7 with a production of "Kind Lady," at Stearns Farm here. Other plays include "Noah," "Squaring the Circle," "One Sunday Afternoon," "He Who Gets Slapped" and "The Warrior's Husband." Maria Ouspenskaya, Richard Gaines, Edith Bond Stearns and Hannibal Towle head the staff at Stearns Farm.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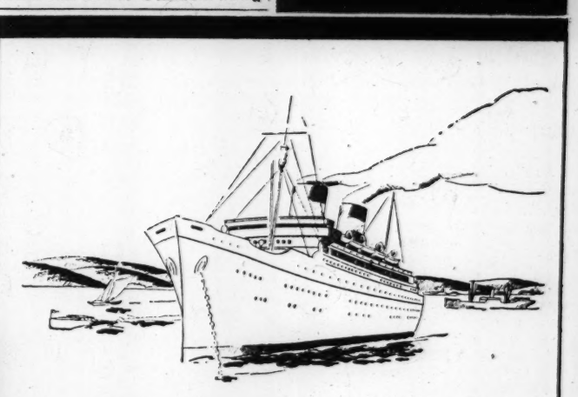

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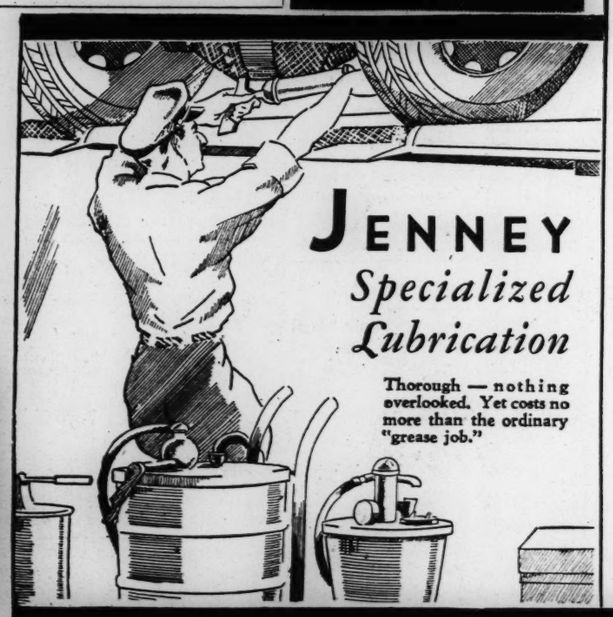

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50,000 More Power Units in every 10 gallons of JENNEY AERO

WEIGHT PROVES the extra value of Jenney Aero. Weight and Power go together—the heavier a gallon of gasoline—the more power units it contains. In a 10-gallon tankful of Jenney Aero, New England's heavier gasoline, there are FOUR MORE POUNDS OF GASOLINE than in an equal amount of other regular or premium gasolines.

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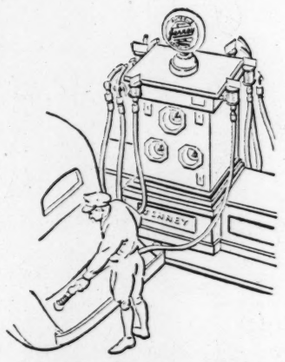

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Securities Irregular; Rails and Specialties Gaining Ground

Commodity and Money Markets

## Upturn in Stocks Hindered Today By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Rails and a few industrial specialties were market ringleaders today running forward fractions to about 3 points or so.

The closing tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,150,000 shares.

**Steel News Good**

Holders of steel stocks found inspiration in the review of Iron Age, which found that the rush to cover requirements before the new prices go into effect on July 1 was taxing active ingot capacity to the utmost.

The survey pointed out that the steel makers right now are more concerned with the problem of how much tonnage they should take at prevailing rates than with the usual search for more customers.

Mill operations, it was estimated, are running at the rate of 71 per cent, which is the highest level in more than six years.

Of interest, not only to the utility division, but to other stocks looking toward recovery, was the official statement on electric power production for the week ended June 13, which indicated that the total of kilowatt hours reached the second highest peak in the history of the industry.

**Some Bonds Higher**

A handful of industrial and utility issues pushed ahead fractions to a point or more in the bond market today.

Gainers were Allis Chalmers 4s, Childs Co. 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

French Government issues continued their upswing as investment circles apparently took heart from the return of more workers to their posts in France. French stamped 7s of 1949 jumped more than 3 points on limited turnover, while the 7½s were up a fraction. Italian loans also improved, Milan 6½s and Rome 6½s picking up fractions.

Trading was desultory in United States Governments, with losses of about 1-32 to 2-32 ruling shortly before noon. Losers were the Treasury 3¼s of 1943, the 3⅜s of 1940 and the 3⅜s of 1941.

In the corporate division, rails moved ahead moderately. Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4¼s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Rock Island General 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s were up fractions.

## FCC Tabulates Concerns Having Most Stockholders

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Tabulation of the largest corporations in this country, rated according to numbers of common stockholders, was before the Federal Communications Commission today as an exhibit in the telephone industry investigation.

It showed:

American Telephone and Telegraph as the largest corporation in the world in number of shareholders with almost 700,000.

Cities Service, more than 500,000.

General Motors, 310,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad, 220,000.

United States Steel and General Electric, 190,000 each.

Consolidated Gas, 100,000.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: Trading in today's stock market continued on a small scale and prices held steady. The industrial group was firm with transatlantic shares, tobaccos, steel and electrical equipment issues in fair demand. Mining stocks moved irregularly, while oils and gilt-edged securities held steady.

Paris: Prices closed irregular in the Bourse with rentes and coal issues the weakest. International securities held firm, while the industrial section was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed about eight points higher, hedging and Bombay selling being absorbed by speculative buying and trade calling.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Initial or Extra | Period | Pay- able | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schenley Dis Corp | 75c | .. | July 8 | | June 27 |
| Detroit Edison Co. | $1 | Extra | July 15 | | June 30 |
| Gen Elec Gt Brit, ord reg | 5% | .. | July 17 | | June 24 |
| Do (Amer D R) | 5% | .. | July 17 | | June 24 |
| Maryland Fund | 100% | .. | July 20 | | July 15 |
| Gen Elec Gt Brit, ord reg | 10% | Annual .. | July 17 | | June 24 |
| Do (Amer D R) ord reg | 10% | .. | July 17 | | June 24 |
| Det Edis Co | $1 | Regular Q | July 15 | | June 30 |
| Empire Trust Co. | 25c | Q | July 1 | | June 19 |
| Food Machy Corp. | 25c | Q | July 15 | | June 30 |
| Do pf | $1.12½ | Q | July 15 | | June 30 |
| Goth Silk Hos pf | $1.75 | Q | Aug. 1 | | July 13 |
| Kimb-Clark Cor. | 12½c | Q | July 1 | | June 12 |
| Lawyrs Tr Co(NY) | 60c | Q | July 1 | | June 20 |
| Nat Biscuit | 40c | Q | Oct. 15 | | Sep. 11 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Aug. 31 | | Aug. 14 |
| Norfolk & West | $2 | Q | Sep. 19 | | Aug. 31 |
| Do adj pf | $1 | Q | Aug. 19 | | July 31 |
| Philadelphia Co | 20c | Q | July 25 | | July 1 |
| Pub Svc of N J | 60c | Q | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 1 |
| Do $5 pf | $1.25 | Q | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 1 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 1 |
| Do 8% pf | $2 | Q | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 1 |
| Do 6% pf | 50c | M | Sep. 30 | | Sep. 1 |
| Do 6% pf | 50c | M | July 31 | | July 1 |
| Do 6% pf | 50c | M | Aug. 31 | | Aug. 1 |
| Superheater Co | 12½c | Q | July 15 | | July 3 |
| Un Twist Drill | 25c | Q | June 27 | | June 20 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | June 27 | | June 20 |
| West'ghouse Air B | 25c | .. | July 30 | | June 30 |

## Amalgamated Sugar Company

Amalgamated Sugar Company in a pamphlet report for year ended March 31 shows net income, after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, provision for contingencies and other charges, of $846,438, equal, after allowing for annual dividend requirements on 8 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, to 76 cents a share, on 724,624 no-par common shares. Net income in the preceding fiscal year was $263,546, or $7.15 a share, on 36,870 shares of first preferred stock. The company produced 166,778,600 pounds of sugar in the year, compared with 87,793,400 pounds in the previous year. Stephen L. Richards, chairman, said in the annual report.

## Leonard Refrigerator Sales

DETROIT—R. I. Petrie, sales manager of Leonard Refrigerator Company, announced an 82.4 per cent increase in May, 1936, shipments of refrigerators over the same month of last year. Shipments for the first eight months of the fiscal year exceeded by 28 per cent shipments of the entire 1935 fiscal year.

## Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last June 17 | Last June 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74¾ | 59 | Acme Steel (3) | 66 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65½ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅜ | Adams Express (.10b) | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 38⅝ | 17⅛ | Adams Millis (¾) | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 28 | 22⅛ | Addressograph (.60) | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | 26¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅛ | Advance Rumely | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 68⅞ | 58 | Air Reduction N (1*) | 69 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68½ |
| 6½ | 2 | Airway Elec App | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 17⅝ | 13¼ | Alaska Juneau (.80*) | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Alleghany Corp (h) | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 30¾ | 12⅜ | Allegh pf ww xxx(h) | 23½ | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 208 | 157 | Allied Cham (6) | 200½ | 200 | 200 | 199½ |
| 28⅜ | 23½ | Allied Mills (1) | 24½ | 24 | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 10⅞ | 6¾ | Allied Stores | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 83⅝ | 69 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 84 | 83 | 83 | 83⅝ |
| 50½ | 35⅜ | Allis Chalmers (1) | 46¾ | 45¾ | 45½ | 45⅝ |
| 78½ | 19¾ | Alpha Port Ceb (1) | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | .. |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | Amal Leather | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 125½ | 75 | Amerada (2) | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 55½ | 42⅛ | Am Bank Note (½b) | 43½ | 42¾ | 43½ | 42¾ |
| 130½ | 124 | Am Brake S&F pf (7) | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 |
| 134½ | 115¾ | Am Can (4*) | 131½ | 131 | 131 | 130⅝ |
| 41 | 30 | Am Car & Fdry | 36⅞ | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36 |
| 73¼ | 57⅜ | Am Car & F pf | 68½ | 68 | 68 | 67½ |
| 58¾ | 31 | Am Chain | 49½ | 49 | 49 | 49⅜ |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Am Colortype | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 32⅝ | 22¼ | Am Com Alcohol | 22⅛ | 22 | 22 | 21⅞ |
| 24⅞ | 16¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 24½ | 23¼ | 24⅛ | 23½ |
| 97½ | 89 | Am Crys Sug 1pf (6) | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 97¼ |
| 5 | 3¼ | Am Encaustic T (h) N | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Am & For Pow | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 43 | 29¾ | Am For Pow pf | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅜ | 35¼ |
| 37¼ | 25 | Am & For Pow 6 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¼ |
| 18½ | 12 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | Am Hide & L | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6¼ |
| 41½ | 27 | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39¼ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Am Ice | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 24 | 17¼ | Am Ice pf (2) | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 13⅜ | 9⅝ | Am International | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10 |
| 36¼ | 23½ | Am Locomotive | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 28 |
| 29⅞ | 21 | Am Mach & Fy (.80) | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 24 |
| 15 | 10 | Am Mach & Met (¾) | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12½ |
| 35⅞ | 27 | Am Metal | 29 | 28& | 28¾ | 29 |
| 13½ | 7½ | Am Power & Lt | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅝ |
| 54¾ | 36⅝ | Am P&L 5% pf (2½) | 54¾ | 54 | 54 | 53⅝ |
| 63¾ | 43 | Am P&L 6% pf (3) | 63½ | 63⅛ | 63⅛ | 63 |
| 27⅞ | 18¾ | Am Radiator | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ |
| 34 | 23¾ | Am Rolling Mill (1.20) | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27⅝ |
| 27 | 18 | Am Seating vtc | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21¾ |
| 91½ | 56¾ | Am Smelt & Ref (2) | 79½ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 78⅞ |
| 152¾ | 130½ | Am Smelt & Ref pf (7) | 145 | 144⅞ | 145 | .. |
| 73½ | 57½ | Am Snuff 3* | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. |
| 143½ | 133⅜ | Am Snuff pf (6) | 143 | 143 | 143 | .. |
| 33⅜ | 20½ | Am Steel Fdries | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| 36 | 26 | Am Stores (2) | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 61½ | 48¼ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 53⅜ | 53½ | 53½ | 52⅝ |
| 178 | 149½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 170¼ | 168¾ | 169 | 169¼ |
| 102⅛ | 87 | Am Tobacco (5) | 96⅜ | 95¾ | 96⅜ | 95½ |
| 104 | 89½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 97⅞ | 97¼ | 97¾ | 97⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 25⅛ | 18⅛ | Am Wat W & E | 24⅜ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Am Woolen | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ |
| 70⅜ | 54¾ | Am Woolen pf (2g) | 68¼ | 67⅛ | 67⅜ | 68¼ |
| 2 | 1¼ | Am Writ Pap (h) | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 7¾ | 3⅜ | Am Zinc Lead&S | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 39⅜ | 28 | Anaconda Cop (½) | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 26¾ | 15½ | Anchor Cap (.60) | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 50 | 37 | Archer Daniels (1*) | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 41¾ |
| 7⅜ | 4⅜ | Armour Ill | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 84 | 66¼ | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 73 | 73 | 73 | .. |
| 62⅝ | 47¼ | Armstrong Cork (1½) | 56½ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅛ |
| 15 | 7½ | Arnold Constable (½) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 22⅛ | 8⅛ | Artloom Corp | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | .. |
| 18 | 12¾ | Asso Dry Goods | 17⅛ | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ |
| 86⅝ | 59 | Atchison T&SF (2e) | 77¼ | 76 | 76 | 75⅛ |
| 106¾ | 90¾ | Atchison pf (5) | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105⅜ |
| 35¾ | 21⅜ | Atl Coast Line | 25⅞ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 35⅛ | 26⅝ | Atl Refining (1) | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28⅝ | 28 |
| 111 | 111 | Atl Refining pf A (4) | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 73 | 48 | Atlas Powder (2*) | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¾ | 60¼ |
| 54¼ | 26⅜ | Auburn Auto | 30 | 29½ | 30 | 30 |
| 10⅛ | 5⅝ | Austin Nichols | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 7¾ | 4⅜ | Aviation Corp Del | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | 5⅜ |

—B—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅞ | 3 | Baldwin Loco (h) | 3¾ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| 24½ | 15⅞ | Balt & Ohio | 19 | 18½ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 34¼ | 21 | Balt & Ohio pf | 26⅞ | 25¾ | 26⅞ | 25¾ |
| 49½ | 41⅞ | Bangor & Aroos (2½) | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 43 |
| 20¾ | 11⅞ | Barker Bros (1) | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 22 | 14⅛ | Barnsdall A (.60*) | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 18¾ | 17 | Bakuy Cigar (¾) | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ | 17½ |
| 26 | 18 | Beatrice Cream (½e) | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 23 |
| 96 | 85 | Beech-Nut Pack (2*) | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92½ |
| 31¾ | 21⅝ | Bendix Aviation (1e) | 28½ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| 24½ | 20 | Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*) | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ |
| 57¼ | 48 | Best & Co (2*) | 54⅞ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 63¾ | 45¾ | Beth Steel | 54⅞ | 53¾ | 54⅜ | 55 |
| 19 | 16⅛ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | 17¼ |
| 120¼ | 110 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 114 |
| 20¼ | 14¾ | Blaw Knox .20b) | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 26½ | 16⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | 22⅞ |
| 63⅛ | 46¼ | Bohn Alum & Br (3) | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅞ |
| 100½ | 80⅛ | Bon Ami A (4) | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 30¼ | 25⅝ | Borden (1.60) | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 29¼ |
| 18⅞ | 13½ | Bridgeport Brass (.40) | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | 14 |
| 64⅞ | 43¼ | Briggs Mfg (2*) | 51½ | 50½ | 51⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 69 | 48 | Briggs & Strat (3) | 53 | 53 | 53 | 51½ |
| 50½ | 40¼ | Brooklyn Man T (3) | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ | 48¾ |
| 104 | 97¼ | Brooklyn M T pf (6) | 102⅜ | 102¾ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 12¼ | 4½ | Brooklyn Queens | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8⅜ |
| 56⅞ | 44½ | Brooklyn Un Gas (3) | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49 |
| 13 | 8⅞ | Brunswick Balke | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | 9 |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | Bucyrus Erie | 11⅛ | 11 | 11¼ | 10⅞ |
| 20⅛ | 13½ | Bucyrus cv pf | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 120 | 100 | Bucyrus E pf (3⅜g) | 121 | 120 | 121 | .. |
| 15⅞ | 9⅛ | Budd Mfg | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13¼ |
| 114 | 85 | Budd Mfg pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 14 | 8½ | Budd Wheel | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 31½ | 20¾ | Bullard (⅛b) | 26⅛ | 25 | 25⅜ | 25¼ |
| 27¼ | 11½ | Bulova Watch | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25½ |
| 33¼ | 25 | Bpurroughs Add (.60*) | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26¾ |
| 9 | 2½ | Bush Term (h) | 6⅝ | 5 | 6⅝ | .. |
| 19 | 8¼ | Bush Term deb (h) | 15½ | 15 | 15⅜ | 11¾ |
| 24⅞ | 14⅛ | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 19½ | 16½ | 18½ | 17 |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ |
| 25¼ | 16½ | Byers | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 74 | 54⅛ | Byers pf | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 29 | 22 | Byron Jackson (1) | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27½ |

—C—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅜ | 30¼ | Calif Packing (1½) | 30⅝ | 30⅜ | 30⅝ | 30¾ |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Callahan Z & L | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 14 | 6 | Calumet & Hecla (¼b) | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¾ |
| 40¼ | 30 | Campbell W&C (1*) | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33½ |
| 16½ | 10⅜ | Canada Dry | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ |
| 16 | 10⅞ | Canadian Pacific | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 183⅜ | 92½ | Case Thresh | 184⅜ | 179 | 179½ | 183⅜ |
| 79 | 54¾ | Caterpillar Trac (2) | 78½ | 77⅜ | 78½ | 77¾ |
| 32¼ | 21¾ | Celanese Corp (½b) | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 31½ | 19 | Celotex Co | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26¼ | 25¾ |
| 58 | 47¾ | Cero de Pasco (4) | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 19¼ | 8¾ | Certain-Teed | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9⅝ |
| 69⅛ | 22¼ | Checker Cab Mfg | 59½ | 58¾ | 58⅝ | 58 |
| 74½ | 26¼ | Chesapeake Corp (3) | 69¾ | 68 | 69¾ | 68¼ |
| 61 | 51 | Ches & Ohio (2.80) | 58⅞ | 58¼ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅞ | Chi Mil & St P2pf (h) | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 3⅞ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Chi & N'western (h) | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3¼ | 3 |
| 12⅞ | 6¾ | Chi & N'west pf (h) | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | .. |
| 20½ | 12½ | Chi Pneu Tool | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 56 | 40¾ | Chi Pneu T pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45⅞ |
| 7⅞ | 3¼ | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¾ | 3⅞ |
| 8 | 3½ | Chi RI&P 7(AP) (h) | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 11⅜ | 7 | Childs Company | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8¾ |
| 103⅞ | 85½ | Chrysler (6) | 99⅜ | 98⅝ | 98¾ | 98⅛ |
| 86¼ | 72⅞ | City Ice & F pf (6½) | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | .. |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | City Stores | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 46⅛ | 23¾ | Clark Equipment (.80) | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32½ |
| 46 | 36 | Cleve Graph Br (1*) | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | 37½ |
| 70½ | 48 | Cluett Peabody (1) | 55 | 55 | 55 | 101 |
| 101½ | 84 | Coca Cola (2) | 102 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101 |
| 20½ | 13¼ | Colgate-Palm-P (1½) | 14⅞ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 51⅝ | 39½ | Collins & Tikman (2) | 47⅜ | 45½ | 46⅞ | 45½ |
| 24¾ | 8¼ | Colonial Bea Oil | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 21½ |
| 9⅜ | 3⅝ | Colo F & Ir (h) | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 36¼ | 21½ | Colo & Southern | 34 | 32½ | 33¾ | 33 |
| 21⅝ | 14 | Columbia Gas (.20b) | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 20¾ |
| 105 | 90½ | Columbia G pf A (6) | 105 | 104 | 105 | 99 |
| 45½ | 34 | *Columbia Pic vtc (1*) | 34⅜ | 34¼ | 34⅜ | 35 |
| 134 | 74 | Columbia C vtc (4*) | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ | 126 |
| 64⅞ | 44 | Comm Credit (3) | 61¾ | 61 | 61¼ | 61½ |
| 82⅝ | 55 | Comm Inv Tr (3.60*) | 68¾ | 68 | 68½ | 68 |
| 110½ | 97 | Comm I Tr pf (4½) | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107¼ |
| 24½ | 15⅜ | Comm Solvents (.60) | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Comwlth & So | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 82 | 59¼ | Comwlth & S pf (3) | 71 | 70 | 71 | 70⅛ |
| 12¼ | 7½ | Conde Nast Pub | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | .. |
| 20 | 10 | Conn Ry & Lt | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 |
| 13⅜ | 8 | Consol Cigar | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 85 | 72¼ | Consol Cig ppf ww (6½) | 80 | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 80 |
| 20⅛ | 15¼ | Consol Film I pf (1g) | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | .. |
| 38⅝ | 27¼ | Consol Ed NY (1) | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | Consol Laundries n | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| 15¼ | 11⅜ | Consol Oil (⅛b) | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | 12⅜ |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | Consol Textile (h) | 1½ | ⅜ | ½ | ½ |
| 26¼ | 15¾ | Container n | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 18½ | 17¾ |
| 19⅜ | 10⅜ | Cont Baking A | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Cont Baking B | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 87⅜ | 67½ | Cont Can (3) | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 24⅜ | 18 | Cont Dia Fibre (2) | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ |
| 46 | 35½ | Cont Insurance (1.20*) | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40½ | 40 |
| 4 | 2⅛ | Cont Motors | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ |
| 28½ | 28⅛ | Cont Oil (1) | 29⅜ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | 28⅞ |
| 46 | 29 | Cont Steel (2) | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33 |
| 69 | 55¼ | Corn Exchange (3) | 59⅞ | 54⅝ | 59⅝ | 59½ |
| 81⅝ | 68½ | Corn Products (3) | 81⅜ | 80¾ | 81 | 81 |
| 7⅜ | 4¼ | Coty | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 37⅞ | 25 | Cream of Wheat (2) | 36¼ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 27½ | 15⅝ | Crosley Radio (1½b) | 26 | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25½ |
| 63¾ | 43⅜ | Crown Cork & S (1) | 60½ | 56½ | 59¼ | 56¾ |
| 10⅜ | 7¼ | Crown Zeller vtc | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 41 | 28 | Crucible Steel | 33½ | 33⅜ | 33½ | 33 |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Cuba Co | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 14¼ | 6¼ | Cuban Am Sug | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10⅝ |
| 102 | 63½ | Cuban Am Sug pf | 94¼ | 93 | 93 | 94¾ |
| 44½ | 35½ | Cudahy Packing (2½) | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 24¼ | 16⅞ | Curtis Publishing | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | .. |
| 104 | 99½ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103¼ |
| 9¼ | 4 | Curtis-Wright | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 10½ | Curtiss-Wright A | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 65 | 43¼ | Cutler Hammer (1*) | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |

—D—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89¼ | 52 | Deere & Co | 81¾ | 80½ | 80¼ | 80⅜ |
| 28 | 19½ | Deisel W G (¼*) | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 52 | 36¾ | Del & Hudson | 42 | 41 | 41¼ | 41⅜ |
| 23¼ | 14⅞ | Del Lack & W | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | 17¼ |
| 9⅜ | 4⅜ | Denver R G pf (h) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 153 | 128 | Detroit Edison (4) | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 139 |
| 58 | 42 | Devoe & Ray A (2) | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51⅝ |
| 40½ | 33⅞ | Diamond Match (1½*) | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 35⅞ |
| 34⅝ | 18¼ | Distillers Cp Seag | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 61½ | 41½ | Dome Mines (2*) | 57 | 56⅜ | 56½ | 57½ |
| 11⅞ | 7¾ | Dominion Stores | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .. |
| 75¾ | 50⅜ | Douglas A | 57⅜ | 56¾ | 57¼ | 57 |
| 37 | 29 | Dresser A (1½e) | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 9¼ | 5 | Dunhill Inter | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | .. |
| 153 | 133 | du Pont de Nem (3.60*) | 149¾ | 149 | 149¾ | 149¾ |
| 133⅛ | 129 | du Pont deb (6) | 129¾ | 129¾ | 129¾ | 129¾ |

—E—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅞ | 6 | Eastern Roll Mill | 8¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ |
| 170½ | 156 | Eastman Kodak (5*) | 168 | 167¾ | 168 | 167½ |
| 37 | 28½ | Eaton Mfg (2) | 33¾ | 32¾ | 33 | 33¼ |
| 9¼ | 5¾ | Elfingon Schild | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅝ |
| 44⅝ | 30¾ | Elec-Auto-Lite (1.20) | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Elec Boat | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | Elec & Mus Ind (.24e) | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 16¾ | 6⅜ | Elec Pow & Lt | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 68½ | 29½ | El Pwr&L 6% pf | 67¾ | 67½ | 67½ | 67 |
| 73½ | 32¾ | Elec Pow & L pf | 72¾ | 71¾ | 72 | 72⅜ |
| 55¼ | 44¾ | Elec Sto2Battery (2*) | 45 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 45½ |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Elk Horn Coal (h) | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 15⅜ | 7½ | Enginers Pub S | 15½ | 15 | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 75 | 45½ | Enginers P S 5pf | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75 |
| 7⅜ | 5⅛ | Equitable Off Blg (.10b) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 17⅝ | 11 | Erie RR | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13¼ |
| 27¾ | 16 | Erie RR 1 pf | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20¾ | 19½ |
| 19 | 11¾ | Erie RR 2 pf | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ |
| 15⅜ | 12 | Eureka Vacuum (.80) | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | .. |
| 40⅞ | 29 | Evans Products (1) | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31¾ |
| 8¼ | 4⅜ | Exchange Buffet | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅜ | 2⅜ | Fairbanks Co | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 18½ | 8½ | Fairbanks pf | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |

| 1936 High | 1936 Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last June 17 | Last June 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53⅜ | 34¾ | Fairbanks Morse | 50 | 49½ | 49⅞ | 49¾ |
| 41½ | 31⅝ | Fajardo Sug (2) | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 25 | 18¾ | Fed Lt & Trac | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 22 |
| 97 | 84 | Fed Lt & Tr pf (6) | 94 | 936 | 94 | 93½ |
| 12¼ | 7⅞ | Fed Motor Tr (.40) | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 5⅞ | 3 | Fed Screw W | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Fed Water Serv | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 28½ | 20½ | Fed'd Dept Sto (1) | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 49½ | 38 | Fidelity Ph F In (1.20*) | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41¼ |
| 33¼ | 24⅞ | Firestone TR (1.20) | 29½ | 29½ | 29⅜ | 29¼ |
| 105¼ | 100½ | Firestn T&R pf A (6) | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 105 |
| 48¼ | 40 | First Nat Stores (2½) | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 47½ |
| 11¾ | 4⅛ | Follansbee B (h) | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 47½ | 34 | Food Mach n (1) | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 38¾ | 24⅛ | Foster-Wheeler | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 38 | 30½ | Fourth Nat Inv (¾b) | 32¼ | 32 | 32¼ | 31⅜ |
| 35⅜ | 27½ | Freeport Texas (1) | 30⅞ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¾ |
| 75 | 47⅜ | Fuller pr pf | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57⅛ |

—G—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | 3¾ | Gabriel Snub A | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 18¼ | 11½ | Gamewell | 16¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅜ | 15¼ |
| 63 | 42¼ | Gen Am Trans (1¾) | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 34¾ | 22 | Gen Asphalt (¾e) | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 14⅜ | 10¾ | Gen Baking (.60) | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ |
| 11¾ | 7⅜ | Gen Bronze | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8 |
| 33¾ | 17 | Gen Cable A | 24⅛ | 24 | 24⅜ | 23¾ |
| 95 | 70½ | Gen Cable pf | 89¼ | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 58½ | 53⅞ | Gen Cigar (4*) | 58¼ | 58⅛ | 58¼ | 58 |
| 41⅞ | 34½ | Gen Electric (1) | 49¼ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 49⅛ |
| 42⅜ | 33⅜ | Gen Foods 1.80) | 42½ | 41⅞ | 42½ | 42⅜ |
| 42¾ | 33¼ | Gen Foods (1.80) | 42½ | 41¾ | 42½ | 42⅜ |
| 4⅞ | ⅞ | Gen Gas & E A | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2¼ |
| 48 | 14 | Gen G &

Business and Industry

# Industrial Group Leads 1935 Profit Rise, With 61 P.C. Gain

Commerce and Finance

## A. T. & T. Report To FCC Reveals Big Stockholders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 17—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reveals in a report to the Federal Communications Commission listing the large holders that 957 stockholders owning 1000 shares or more hold 3,156,803 shares of stock, or 16.9 per cent of the total of 18,662,275 shares outstanding as of March 14 last.

The largest individual holder is Edward S. Harkness of New York with 25,233 shares and the largest institutional holder is the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada with 124,550 shares. Harvard College is listed as holding 13,349 and Yale University 9250. Al Jolson holds 5000 shares.

The table below lists the holders of 5000 shares or more, and shows the changes in holdings as compared with a year previous:

**Brokers and Bankers**

| Name and address | Shares held Mar. 14 1936 | Change since Mar. 15 1935 |
|---|---|---|
| A. Iselin & Co., N. Y. | 66,477 | +12,211 |
| J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y. | 47,517 | + 1,885 |
| James Capel & Co., London | 26,980 | — 1,241 |
| Brown Bros., Harriman & Co., N. Y. | 21,833 | + 1,264 |
| E. A. Pierce & Co., N. Y. | 15,127 | + 3,310 |
| Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston | 12,930 | — 120 |
| New York | 12,109 | + 7,146 |
| New York | 12,109 | + 1,146 |
| Wrenn Brothers & Co., Boston | 11,269 | — 567 |
| Paine, Webber & Co., Boston | 9,573 | + 1,091 |
| Shearson Hammill & Co., N. Y. | 8,556 | + 3,810 |
| Post & Flagg, N. Y. | 8,254 | — 1,947 |
| Henderson & Co., N. Y. | 8,064 | — 229 |
| Hornblower & Weeks, Boston | 7,358 | — 1,102 |
| Harris Upham & Co., N. Y. | 6,812 | + 2,530 |
| J. S. Bache & Co., N. Y. | 6,584 | — 1,360 |
| Chas. D. Barney & Co., N. Y. | 6,523 | + 300 |
| Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston | 6,515 | — 6,641 |
| W. J. Wollman & Co., N. Y. | 6,493 | + 4,561 |
| Jackson & Curtis, Boston | 6,477 | + 1,052 |
| Lazard Freres, N. Y. | 6,471 | + 3,537 |
| G. M. P. Murphy & Co., N. Y. | 6,369 | — 462 |
| Albert J. Elias & Co., N. Y. | 6,200 | ..... |
| Dominic & Dominic, N. Y. | 6,107 | — 1,413 |
| Akroyd & Smithers, London | 5,994 | — 843 |
| E. F. Hutton & Co., N. Y. | 5,853 | + 1,426 |
| Barr Cohen & Co., N. Y. | 5,639 | + 41 |
| Kuhn Loeb & Co., N. Y. | 5,401 | — 762 |
| Tucker Anthony & Co., Boston | 5,238 | — 65 |
| Winthrop Mitchell & Co., N. Y. | 5,100 | + 901 |
| Spencer Trask & Co., N. Y. | 5,007 | — 1,114 |

**Banks and Trust Companies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National City Bank, N. Y. | 118,370 | —1,216 |
| Cent. Hanover Bk. & Tr. Co., N. Y. | 79,933 | +6,100 |
| Chase National Bank, N. Y. | 36,035 | —2,890 |
| Bankers' Trust Co., N. Y. | 66,662 | —1,628 |
| United States Trust Co., N. Y. | 60,497 | +2,420 |
| Guaranty Tr. Co., N. Y. | 56,668 | +2,241 |
| New York Trust Co., N. Y. | 43,414 | +2,637 |
| Bank of New York & Tr. Co., N. Y. | 25,670 | +2,280 |
| Nederlandsch Administratie Amsterdam, en Trustkantoor, N. V., Holland | 23,547 | +7,405 |
| First National Bank, Boston | 19,361 | +3,006 |
| Bank of Montreal, Montreal | 17,515 | +4,469 |
| Fiduciary Trust Company, Boston | 15,392 | +1,661 |
| Bank of Manhattan Co., N. Y. | 14,769 | +390 |
| Irving Trust Company, N. Y. | 14,529 | +3,682 |
| Chemical Bank & Trust Co., N. Y. | 13,951 | +1,432 |
| Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio | 13,690 | — 252 |
| First National Bank of N. Y., N. Y. | 13,448 | +3,484 |
| Commercial Trust Co., Jersey City | 12,409 | + 744 |
| Manufacturers Trust Co., N. Y. | 11,872 | — 920 |
| Citizens' Union National Bank, Louisville, Ky. | 11,390 | +2,425 |
| Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto | 9,160 | +1,781 |
| Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago | 8,696 | + 85 |
| National Shawmut Bank, Boston | 7,717 | +3,206 |
| Second National Bank, Boston | 7,473 | +1,038 |
| St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis | 6,912 | +1,557 |
| Federal National Bank, Boston | 6,814 | ..... |
| Toledo Trust Co., Toledo | 6,676 | + 93 |
| National City Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland | 6,511 | + 245 |
| The Penna. Co. of Ins. on Lives & Granting Annuities, Philadelphia | 5,832 | — 551 |
| Crocker First Nat. Bank, San Francisco | 5,789 | + 30 |
| Chicago Title & Trust Co., Chicago | 5,313 | — 511 |
| Fidelity Union Trust Co., Newark | 5,104 | —2,715 |

**Investment Trusts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston | 12,500 | + 5,500 |
| The Commonwealth Fund, N. Y. | 10,000 | + 2,000 |
| Incorporated Investors, Boston | 9,000 | + 5,700 |
| Consolidated Investment Trust, Boston | 5,000 | ..... |

**Insurance Companies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal | 124,550 | — 2,000 |
| John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., Boston | 10,800 | ..... |
| The Home Insurance Co., N. Y. | 7,000 | ..... |
| The Continental Insurance, N. Y. | 5,000 | — 700 |
| Great Amer. Insurance Co., N. Y. | 5,000 | ..... |

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DINE at CASINO-IN-THE-AIR

**Puzzle Corner Answers**

1. "The time has come," the walrus said, "to talk of many things, of shoes and ships, and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings."

2. Here it is in 9 moves: North, Worth, Warth Warts, Wants, Wonts, Monts, Month, Mouth, South.

3. 4 8-13 hours.

4. Reductions, Introduces, Rediscount.

5. Just ice (Justice).

## Power Output Second Highest in History

*By the Associated Press*

New York, June 17

ELECTRIC power production for the week ended June 13 expanded to peak proportions. Actual production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, stood at 1,989,798,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 2.3 per cent from the previous week and the second highest point ever reached in the history of the industry. The peak occurred during the week ended Dec. 21, 1935.

The gain over the corresponding week a year ago was 14.2 per cent, and for the week ended June 6 the margin over the comparable week of 1935 was 12.8 per cent.

All major geographical sections bettered production of a year previous. The percentage increases follow: New England, 14.5; Middle Atlantic, 11.1; Central Industrial, 20.3; West Central, 14.0; Southern States, 17.0; Rocky Mountain, 17.5, and Pacific Coast, 6.7.

## Sale of Int'l Match Assets to Swedish Match Is Approved

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Federal referee Oscar W. Ehrhorn approved he sale of the European assets of International Match Corp. to the Swedish Match Company, virtually bringing to a conclusion four years of inter-company controversy resuling from the bankruptcy of Inernational Match.

International Match, one of the companies controlled by the late "Swedish match king" Ivar Kreuger, went into bankruptcy on April 19, 1932, about a month after Kreuger's suicide in Paris.

The sale of its European assets was part of a series of settlements between International Match and Kreuger & Toll, both in bankruptcy, and Swedish Match.

## Earnings of 1799 Companies Reveal Rise of 50 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 16—Profits of 1799 corporations for 1935 increased 50.2 per cent over 1934, according to an analysis by the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

These companies, including industrials, rails and utilities, report combined net income for 1935 of $2,477,032,000, compared with $1,649,545,000 for 1934, an increase of 50.2 per cent. Broken down into the three major classifications, the increase on the industrial group was 61.6 per cent, utilities 13 per cent, while the railroads secured a small aggregate profit, against an aggregate deficit in 1934.

One of the most encouraging features of the corporate experience last year was the marked recovery in earnings of heavy industries. Building supply, machinery and electrical equipment lines, for example, reported total profits more than double those in 1934, while the steel trade operated profitably for the first time since 1930.

Not all of the entries for 1935, however, were on the credit side of the ledger. Real estate enterprises showed an aggregate deficit, even though the loss was smaller than that in 1934. The experience in the silk trade was similar, while a deficit developed in the coal industry, compared with a profit the year before.

There were also a number of lines which showed smaller earnings in 1935. Included among these are medicines and drugs, railroad equipment, grocery chains, general chains, radio, miscellaneous services, asphalt and cement, food, ice refrigeration, cotton goods, cigarettes and gold.

On the other hand, there were several lines which moved from the loss to the profit column last year. These are agricultural machinery, aircraft, leather, shipping and shipbuilding, and woolen goods trades.

A comparison of 1934 and 1935 profits by important industries follows:

| | No. of Cos. | (Thousands of dollars) 1934 | 1935 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adv., Print. and Pub. | 43 | 23,921 | 28,167 |
| Aircraft | 17 | *4,713 | 2,031 |
| Automobiles | 20 | 73,038 | 195,459 |
| Automobile parts | 75 | 34,912 | 78,514 |
| Automobile tires | 20 | 12,566 | 22,102 |
| Beverages | 34 | 40,470 | 48,069 |
| Building | 124 | 8,727 | 32,250 |
| Chemicals | 36 | 124,625 | 158,446 |
| Coal | 29 | 9,595 | *3,271 |
| Containers | 9 | 43,870 | 49,683 |
| Electrical equipment and radio | 51 | 20,845 | 53,614 |
| Food | 93 | 153,165 | 154,130 |
| Household products | 18 | 23,520 | 32,561 |
| Leather and shoes | 27 | 13,286 | 18,959 |
| Machinery | 123 | 23,543 | 76,254 |
| Metals (non-ferrous) | 57 | 97,113 | 147,315 |
| Miscellaneous | 179 | 79,308 | 104,365 |
| Office equipment | 15 | 16,777 | 22,051 |
| Oil | 99 | 191,474 | 298,167 |
| Paper | 49 | 8,422 | 9,762 |
| Railroad equipment | 22 | 3,637 | 2,171 |
| Retail trade | 124 | 147,894 | 165,558 |
| Shipping and shipbuilding | 19 | *1,833 | 225 |
| Steel | 48 | *11,412 | 57,906 |
| Sugar | 42 | 26,565 | 31,247 |
| Textiles and apparel | 105 | 2,300 | 21,990 |
| Theaters and motion pictures | 8 | 5,565 | 9,442 |
| Tobacco | 24 | 88,759 | 87,660 |
| Medicines and drugs | 28 | 37,223 | 36,172 |
| Total Industries | 1,558 | 1,199,177 | 1,938,899 |
| Railroads | 83 | *11,116 | 18,341 |
| Utilities: | | | |
| Holding companies | 42 | 162,576 | 182,790 |
| Operating companies | 78 | 176,136 | 183,539 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 11 | 120,478 | 149,184 |
| Tractions | 27 | 2,294 | 5,279 |
| Total | 158 | 461,484 | 520,792 |
| Total Corporations | 1,799 | 1,649,545 | 2,477,032 |
| Canadian Industries | 130 | 55,688 | 65,603 |

*Deficit.

**Trustees and Estates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Merchants National Bank of Boston, exrs. u/w of F. J. Kennedy, Boston | 11,000 | — 900 |
| Trs. of Paine Whitney Trust, N. Y. | 9,400 | ..... |
| Trs. u/w of Ceo. St. John Sheffield, New Haven | 5,250 | ..... |

**Educational Institutions**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harvard College, Boston | 13,349 | + 313 |
| Yale University, New Haven | 9,250 | ..... |

**Individuals (Men)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edward S. Harkness, N. Y. | 35,233 | — 1,521 |
| Edward S. Moore, N. Y. | 21,655 | — 2,000 |
| Theodore E. Parker, Lowell, Mass. | 13,000 | ..... |
| Emerson F. Woodward, Houston, Texas | 11,300 | +11,000 |
| Hubert Dalton, Rumson, N. J. | 7,000 | ..... |
| Ralph Isham, Santa Barbara, Calif. | 6,000 | ..... |
| Max C. Fleischmann, Jersey City | 5,600 | ..... |
| Daniel Peterkin, Chicago | 5,200 | ..... |
| Al Jolson, N. Y. | 5,000 | ..... |
| Mark Morton, Chicago | 5,000 | ..... |

**Individuals (Women)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blanche R. Bisbee, Bedford Hills, N. Y. | 8,066 | |
| Miss Rosamond Gifford, Jewell, N. Y. | 7,150 | |
| Mrs. Bessie A. Woodward, Houston, Texas | 6,700 | + 6,700 |
| Mrs. Martha F. Mason, Pittsburgh | 6,000 | — 2,000 |
| Mrs. Jessie W. Donahue, N. Y. | 5,000 | + 4,000 |

**Other Accounts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Finance Corp., N. Y. | 36,293 | |
| Administratiekantoor Van Aandeelen der Am. Tel & Tel. Co N. V. Amsterdam, Holland | 34,306 | + 1,393 |
| J. M. Forbes & Co., Boston | 14,851 | + 925 |
| The Kennedy Company, Boston | 12,834 | |
| W. A. & A. M. White, N. Y. | 11,319 | — 300 |
| Morton Salt Co., Chicago | 6,000 | |
| John A. Roeblings Sons Co., Trenton, N. J. | 6,000 | — 1,914 |

## Otterson Dropped As Paramount Director

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 17 — Paramount Pictures, Inc., stockholders elected five new directors yesterday but did not re-elect John E. Otterson, president, as a director.

The by-laws of the firm say that the president must be a director, therefore Mr. Otterson's retirement as a director is expected to be followed soon by his resignation as president. It is understood that he will remain as president until the board names his successor.

Mr. Otterson went to the company last year soon after its financial reorganization.

Adolph Zukor, chairman of the board, who replaced Mr. Otterson as chief of the production department several weeks ago will become chief executive of the company it is believed. Mr. Otterson was formerly president of Electric Research Products Company.

The new directors are Neil Agnew, vice-president of Paramount, who has been in charge of the distribution of its pictures for several years; E. V. Richards, president of Saenger Theaters, a Paramount subsidiary; Barney Balaban, president of the Balaban & Katz Theaters of Chicago; A. Congor Goodyear, president of the Museum of Modern Art, and Paul McClintock, vice-president of Sterling Products. Mr. Agnew was elected for the year ended on July 1, 1937, while the others were elected for two-year terms.

## Bond Maturities In July $186,300,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 17—During the month of July corporate bond maturities will total $186,300,000, according to Standard Statistics.

The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 137 of which 15 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

(Maturities July 1)

| | |
|---|---|
| Beech Creekk R.R. 1st 4s | $5,000,000 |
| Beth. Steel Co. P.L.&Imp 5s | 22,082,000 |
| Ches. & Ohio Ry Eq. "V" 5s | 1,200,000 |
| Chi., No. Sh. & Mil. R.R. "A" 5s | 2,080,000 |
| Chi., No. Sh. & Mil. R.R. "B" 6s | 3,420,000 |
| Columbia Ry.,Gas&El. Co. 1st 5s | 1,512,000 |
| Commander-Larabe Cor. Sec.7s | 1,620,000 |
| Gillican Co., Inc., gtd. deb. 6½s | 1,204,000 |
| Great Nor Ry Co. gen "A" 7s | 105,859,000 |
| Illinois Cent R.R. Sec..6½s | 8,000,000 |
| Interstate Nat Gas 1st 6s | 3,199,000 |
| Mortgage Ins. Corp. 1st 6½s | 3,543,000 |
| Potomac El Pow Cons. 5s | 3,922,000 |
| Tampa No R.R. 1st 5s | 1,258,000 |
| W. Jersey & Seash. R.R. "A" 4s | 1,307,000 |

June maturities amounted to $42,766,500 and the 76 issues and portions of issues falling due in August total $49,406,000.

## Newsprint Output In U. S. Off in May

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Production of newsprint in the United States during May decreased from a year ago while the Canadian output established a new peak, it is reported by the Newsprint Service Bureau.

United States mills turned out 75,719 tons compared with 242,693 tons a year ago, the highest for any month in the history of the industry.

The combined total was short of the record for both countries established in 1929, but it was 4.8 per cent over May, 1935.

For the first five months this year, Canadian production was 1,219,212 against 1,052,883 tons for the corresponding period of 1935, a new high for the five-month time, and United States mills accounted for 380,309 and 384,213 tons in the two periods.

## The World's Business

### Fear of Japanese Competition—By Immigrants as Well as Goods—The Record

*By H. B. E.*

THE drive to appeal to the "average man" (*vide* the Cleveland oratory) and the "common man" (*vide* Mr. Roosevelt's speakers) has now got into its initial stride. What is the average man thinking? Generally, if my quest is typical, a whole lot of misconceptions. On a recent train trip I overheard a conversation about the "yellow peril." Two "average men" began by talking about Japanese competition. One of them was a New Englander. He explained to his friend, who, I should judge, came from the Pacific coast, the struggles of the New England cotton textile industry. For most of the tribulations of the industry, he laid the blame upon the Japanese. "Those Japs are just beginning with cotton textiles. Pretty soon there won't be a line in which they won't beat the West at its own game. You just can't stand up against low wages, you know." His friend listened sympathetically. Then, after a while, he himself took up the story, his theme being the competition of the Japanese in the United States, not of the Japanese in Japan. He began the reference by quoting from Keynoter Steiwer's identity between the two forms of competition. Then he gave the usual anecdotes of single instances which to so many people pass for generalizations. Then he added: "We tackled that problem just in time. Other countries had better watch out, or the Japs will be overrunning them."

Fear of the foreigner leads to antiforeignism, properly called xenophobia. But xenophobia in itself is not entirely a product of fear. In China it used to be the reaction of a people who felt themselves superior and all sufficient. Turkey, too, regarded foreigners as of such a lowly breed that they were not entitled to share the privileges of a Turk in Turkey. Hence there grew up in Turkey the regime of the capitulations. Under this system the foreigners were told to govern themselves. In time, as more foreigners went to Turkey, the system became the wedge for the creation of "a state within a state." It began to irk the Turks. But, because the foreigners were more powerful, they were not able to shake off the system till Kemal Pasha became dictator. Xenophobia in modern times, however, is entirely the product of fear—this fear of competition which was exemplified in the train conversation.

Several times I have tried to put Japanese competition in what seems to me the true light; or, shall we say? a factual light. The comment has been on the fear of Japanese goods overwhelming the world. What of the concurrent fear of the Japanese themselves overrunning the world?

There are two common misconceptions about the problem of migrating Japanese. One is that untold millions of them are now spread over the earth, underliving the natives and outcompeting them. The other is that given half a chance, more millions would debouch over the same countries on the same quest. The record does not bear out either of these fancies. The tremendous agitation created in various countries by Japanese immigration has totally obscured the fact that not many Japanese have emigrated during the last 50 years. Probably there are not as many as 1,000,000 Japanese outside Japan, or about the yearly increase in the Japanese population. What is more, the Japanese are a peculiarly home-loving people, and are driven away from their beautiful islands only by stark economic necessity. When they leave, they feel that they have left the best part of themselves behind. The Japanese themselves call this something their soul, and they look to the time when they can return home in order to take possession of it again.

The facts in particular cases, moreover, have never been in accord with the fears. In a painstaking investigation Prof. Edward K. Strong Jr. of Stanford University recently put the immigration problem of the Japanese as affecting the United States in its true perspective. It so happened that the evening before the journey on the train, I had been glancing over the book. I went back to it to check up the statement that "we tackled the problem just in time."

Japanese came late to the United States. There were only 55 in 1870, but 60,000 Chinese. The number was still only 148 in 1880, or two years after Congress had voted for Chinese exclusion. André Siegfried hazards that, if the Chinese had come after the Japanese, the anti-Japanoism which he noted in the United States might have been anti-Chinese. For the Japanese would have been the first to be excluded. That would have left a Chinese problem in America, when Siegfried visited the country. As it was, he found a pro-China feeling existing side by side with anti-Japanoism. Be this as it may, when the agitation against Japanese immigration started (circa 1900) the Japanese population in the United States was only 24,326.

Professor Strong shows that anti-Japanoism grew on false figures. No account was taken of the Japanese in America who went home. The population figures were obtained simply by totaling immigration figures. Agitation in the early part of the century also thrived on the newspaper-circulated instances of successful Japanese enterprise on the Pacific coast. In much the same way a Boston newspaper recently argued against the trade treaty with France on the grounds that a small local concern, anticipating competition from France, had shut up shop in advance of the treaty. Pacific coast agitation against the Japanese created the major problem in foreign policy for Theodore Roosevelt. Eventually he fixed up a Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. Under this understanding the Japanese agreed to reduce the average yearly arrivals by three fourths. Professor Strong quotes an American authority on Japan as to the manner in which this agreement was administered. The authority, Prof. P. J. Treat, says that there were fewer abuses under the Agreement than under the exclusion laws as administered against the Chinese. This in spite of the fact that the Gentlemen's Agreement depended solely on Japan's honor and the Chinese Exclusion Law on American administration.

Pacific coast opinion, however, still remained unsatisfied. In 1924 a general review of the immigration laws was enacted. It included an exclusion measure aimed exclusively at the Japanese. Ever since that time the exclusion has been a corroding poison in Japanese-American relations. It seemed so unnecessary—in the light of the new general immigration law. For if the Japanese had been subjected to the new regulations applying to other nationalities, there would have been an addition of only 185 a year to the Japanese population. Still Congress insisted upon exclusion. Why? Professor Strong simply puts it down to a "stampeding" of opinion.

In this stampeding the Japanese themselves played a part. In 1924 the Ambassador in Washington was Mr. Hanihara. At the height of the debate on Capitol Hill he interjected a statement that the enactment of exclusion would produce "grave consequences." A storm broke out among the legislators. The statement was regarded as a threat of war. This was far from the Japanese intention; in fact, there was no threat involved, but only a statement of fact. The real history of those days still remains to be written. But I have heard it said in conversation several times that the Ambassador's statement was issued at the suggestion of the State Department. Indeed, that the statement was *written* by it. This seemed to be the implication of a remark once uttered in my presence by a well-known solicitor to the State Department. He was talking about a recently issued biography of Chief Justice Hughes (then Secretary of State). "Mr. Hughes," said he, "considered the 'grave consequences incident' to be the great mistake of his career at the State Department."

There is no argument here that national doors should be opened wide to all and sundry, particularly to the unassimilable. Facts, not fears, however, should govern policies. We see what has happened to the relations between France and Germany as a result of the fear of Germany that gnawed like a worm into France's victory in the World War. Nothing like that must be allowed to creep into the relations between the United States and Japan.

## Steel Ingot Output Continues Advance To 71 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Ingot production is up another point this week to 71 per cent of capacity, the highest level in more than six years, Iron Age reported today.

The present high rate of activity is traceable directly to the rush to cover requirements before the new increased prices go into effect July 1. The trade magazine said present production is a full 10 points above the peak levels reached when prices last were advanced in June, 1934.

Steelmakers, it was said, are currently more concerned with the problem of how much tonnage they should take at prevailing quotations than with the usual search for more business.

Finishing mill schedules are still led by the tin plate division where output is currently exceeding theoretical capacity. Rail mills are slowing down. In other departments operations are either maintained or slightly heavier, it was said.

Buyers of construction steel for identified projects are now being given only 30 days after bids are taken in which to place their orders, and as a result the demand for plates, shapes and reinforcing bars is increasing.

The week's fabricated structural steel awards amount to 25,400 tons, against 15,800 in the preceding week. Total awards of construction steel reported to Iron Age this year amount to 800,000 tons, a gain of 36 per cent over the like 1935 period.

The magazine's composite scrap price is up 8 cents a gross ton to $12.75, after an eight-week decline, and the pig iron composite is unchanged at $18.84 a gross ton. The finished steel composite remains at 2.097 cents a pound.

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## Australian Urges Trade Regulation; Hits Restrictions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Aust. — Dr. Earle Page, P. C., leader of the Country Party and Minister for Commerce in the Lyons Government, prior to making a visit to London to attend conferences on world trade conditions, declared for regulation of the marketing of exported products but attacked international restrictions as vicious.

Dr. Page is an advocate of low tariffs. He wants to see an advance along the whole front of the battle against import restrictions and embargoes; and as Britain is the only remaining free market of any consequence he holds that she is in a position of leadership in this matter.

The Empire as a whole, he considers, can exert an influence with other countries to reopen channels of trade in foodstuffs. Though regulation of production may be impracticable, he thinks it should be possible to reach agreements between exporting and importing countries as to the quantities to be placed on the market on an expanding scale, and the method and time for those quantities to be placed on the market.

So far as the major industries of the Empire are concerned, both primary and secondary, his suggestion is that there should be agreement for "regulated" expansion, with a definite preference for the Empire and with, if necessary, a definite limitation of foreign supplies.

Such a system could be operated by Empire councils appointed for each industry to regulate the supplies to the British market, acting in co-operation with international committees working together to secure reasonable prices for their products, the ultimate ideal being the organization of agricultural production and distribution on a world basis.

"We believe," said Dr. Page, just before he left for England, "that we ought to be able to consummate such an agreement as far as meat, butter and fruit are concerned, which have no Empire surplus; and we believe that the facts would convince the United Kingdom producer that he has a common interest with the Dominion producer in such a policy.

"International restrictive regulation of production and marketing is an impracticable and vicious principle."

## Grigsby-Grunow Real Estate, Equipment On Auction Block

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—The Grigsby-Grunow Company, whose stock was a favorite of the traders in the boom days before the 1929 market crash, was headed for oblivion today through dismantlement, by piecemeal sale, of its former holdings of equipment and real estate.

On the block before more than 2000 bidders yesterday went the equipment in the big, west-side plant, which the concern once operated. Sales in the first day of a scheduled three-day auction totaled $55,000, said representatives of the present owners, the Harris, Karp, Goldsmith Company, Inc., and Walter Schott, Cincinnati automobile dealer.

Negotiations to dispose of the company's real estate were up before a bankruptcy referee today with a $410,000 bid, by the Zenith Radio Corporation, subject to final confirmation.

Grigsby-Grunow went into a receivership in a friendly action in 1933, but later creditors filed an involuntary petition to have it declared bankrupt, and in 1934 reorganization plans were rejected by the court.

First offered to the public at $40 per share, the stock rose to $400. A four-for-one split was made and the new stock soared to $272 in 1929, when the split was repeated. The eventual top value of the original $40 shares was approximately $1100 each.

## New Life Insurance In May Above 1935

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—New life insurance production during May amounted to $753,410,000 against $732,188,000 in May, 1935, an increase of 2.9 per cent, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

For the first five months new business totaled $3,619,983,000 against $3,779,050,000 in the like period last year, a decrease of 4.2 per cent.

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**Leon Fraser**

Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York, Elected Director of the United States Steel Corporation, Succeeding George F. Baker, Resigned

## Leon Fraser Is New Director Of U. S. Steel Corp.

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—George F. Baker has resigned as a director of United States Steel Corporation, and is succeeded by Leon Fraser, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, the corporation announces.

Mr. Baker was also a member of the finance committee of the corporation which post he likewise relinquished. The resignation was accepted at a special meeting of the board.

Mr. Baker is the son of the founder of the First National Bank of New York who passed on a few years ago. He is chairman of the board of the bank and a director of numerous leading industrial companies.

He has been a member of the board of U. S. Steel since 1922 and a member of the finance committee since 1930.

## Rail Co-ordinator's Office Expires As Senate Fails to Act

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The office of federal transportation co-ordinator, held by Joseph B. Eastman since it was created by President Roosevelt in 1933, passed out of existence today, lacking Senate action to extend it another year.

Eastman remains a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to which he was appointed in 1918.

As co-ordinator, Eastman set up regional boards which looked into plans for consolidation of transportation facilities.

One of the final acts of the co-ordinator was to send a recommendation to the Senate that it add seven railroads to a list of carriers under investigation. In a letter to Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Eastman recommended that the following roads be included:

Chicago Great Western, Lehigh and New England, Denver and Rio Grande Western, Western Pacific, Seaboard Airline, Boston and Maine, and Maine Central.

Senate investigation of the roads was ordered more than a year ago. A resolution gave Eastman power to inquire into financing, mergers, consolidation, personnel and records of the companies.

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## World Industrial Output in April Shows Good Gain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 17—World industrial production during the month of April showed an appreciable advance, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Production increased in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, Australia, Mexico, Chile, and Peru. Production in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Japan showed litle change over the preceding month. Business in Spain remained at a low level. Activity in Brazil was affected to come extent by severe drought in certain sections.

**British Industry Rises**

In the United Kingdom, industry showed further expansion, although activity remained slightly below the record point reached in December, 1935. Operations in the iron, steel, and engineering industries continued at high levels. Improvement shown in the shipbuilding, automobile, and aircraft industries may be attributed in part to the rearmament program. In Japan the new Government has introduced no radical changes, and business sentiment in the country is becoming more favorable. German industry continued to be supported, to a large extent, by public expenditures.

The gold value of world trade advanced during March. The combined index of 75 countries (excluding Italy) stood at 36.7 per cent of the 1929 average, as compared with 34.2 per cent during the same month a year ago. For the first quarter of 1936 the estimated physical volume of trade amounted to 79.4 per cent of the 1929 level. This figure is 3.0 per cent higher than for the same period last year, but 60 per cent below the fourth quarter of 1935, the highest point for the recovery period.

World prices of foodstuffs and raw materials advanced during April. Declines in wheat, coffee, silk, and tin prices were more than offset by advances in sugar, tea, cotton, and rubber. The combined index of eight commodities stood at 68.6 per cent of the 1928 level. This figure compares with 67.6 per cent during March, and represents an increase of about 118 per cent from June, 1932, the low point of the depression.

**Commodity Prices**

Wholesale commodity prices were substantially unchanged during April in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Canada; and declined in France. Preliminary reports for May indicate a decline in the general price level in the United States and Canada; and little change in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Security prices during the month of May averaged lower in a majority of the leading markets. On June 6 the combined index of 11 leading markets was 3.1 per cent below the highest point for this year, reached on April 4.

Big Year Ahead FOR Building Stocks?

BUILDING contracts awarded during the first four months of this year gained 85% over the corresponding period of 1935.

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# Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Seeded Third at Wimbledon—Crimson Oarsmen Favorites

## Harvard Crew Favored to Win Annual Classic

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 17 (AP)—The Harvard varsity crew, at the top of its form and, on the basis of its time trials, a favorite to win the seventy-fourth annual classic with Yale here, had an easy practice session yesterday. Coach Charles Whiteside indicated there would be no more strenuous work until the race itself, just before dusk Friday.

Senior members of the Yale crews were in New Haven yesterday for graduation and their practice was limited to a workout in the evening. No one in the Yale camp is conceding Harvard a victory despite the Crimson crew's feat of setting a downstream, four-mile record last Friday with a 19:35 time trial.

The Yale varsity, composed largely of oarsmen who began the season with the third or fourth crews, is determined to make it three in a row over their Cambridge rivals. Yale's best time in trials to date was 30 seconds slower than Harvard's, but these tests were rowed downstream and tide conditions on Friday evening will send the crews over an upstream course in the race.

Yale's chief problem in picking up the added 30 seconds needed to equal the performance of the Cambridge crew appears to be the development of stamina to match Harvard's high stroke. Observers who watched the Crimson's record-breaking time trial reported the Harvard shell traveled the final mile at the almost unprecedented average beat of nearly 40 per minute.

The thousands of spectators who annually invade New London for the classic will not include President Roosevelt this year. It was announced from Washington that the congressional situation will prevent him from coming here to watch his son, Franklin Roosevelt Jr., row with the Harvard junior varsity in a two-mile test against Yale Jv's.

Roosevelt's crew, in which he rows at No. 6 position, had a time trial yesterday, covering the two miles in 10:42. The freshman crew was seven seconds slower and the combination boat made the distance in 10:53.

Coach Ed Leader refused to announce the results of time trials held by the Yale freshmen and combination boats.

### Gerald Stratford Wins, Surface Loses in London

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Gerald Stratford of San Francisco reached the quarterfinal round of the Queen's Club tennis tournament today at the expense of Enrique Maier, Spain's No. 1 ranking player. The scores were 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Adriano Zappa of Argentina defeated Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—4, 6—0, in a third-round match.

"He was just too good for me," said Surface.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 36 | 18 | .667 |
| Boston | 34 | 22 | .607 |
| Cleveland | 28 | 26 | .519 |
| Detroit | 29 | 28 | .509 |
| Washington | 29 | 28 | .509 |
| Chicago | 26 | 27 | .491 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 33 | .377 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 36 | .308 |

Results June 16

Cleveland 8, New York 4.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Washington 9, Detroit 8 (10 innings).

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### Ready for Second Tilt Today

By a Staff Photographer

**Gardner Prouty, Harvard (Left), and Larry Kelley, Yale**
These Two Featured at Bat in the First Game of the Series, Played at New Haven Yesterday and Won by the Eli, 8-7 in 10 Innings

## Harvard Upset by Yale Nine In the 10th Inning, 8 to 7

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17 (AP)—For the second year in a row, Yale's commencement crowds were treated to extra innings as the Elis defeated Harvard 8 to 7 in 10 innings yesterday.

Ted Horton, who lost a 13-inning decision a year ago, came back against the Crimson to win his own game with a timely single through the pitcher's box, which scored Paul Rennell with the deciding run.

The game was typical of many Yale-Harvard games in recent years with poor fielding marring the contest as well as prolific hitting at other moments to leave the outcome always in doubt.

Horton was stung for 14 hits, seven of which Harvard used to score its runs with the help of four Yale errors.

Yale gathered eight hits off a trio of Harvard pitchers, Ingalls, Bilodeau and Walsh, but it was the wildness of the trio that made them victims of the Elis, the safeties coming when hits meant runs.

Burt Konlman provided the fielding feature, his catch off Colwell in the tenth being made off the 405-foot scoreboard in centerfield.

Prouty and Bilodeau stood out as Harvard's heaviest hitters, the latter with two two-baggers. Larry Kelley collected a triple and single for his efforts, and with Dick Cummins and Horton shared Yale batting honors. Score by innings:

| Innings: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yale | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Harvard | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 3 |

Batteries: Horton and Bosworth; Ingalls, Bilodeau, Walsh and McGuire.

### Sporting Around The Hub

**Gridiron Simmers**

THERE is something discouraging about Harvard football. Last year the Crimson lost its captain, J. Robert Haley, just before the season opened, and now sinister reports have Emile Dubiel, captain-elect, on probation. Emile holds the Harvard pole-vaulting record of 13ft. 9½in., and has been the regular varsity end on the eleven two years. He competed in five events as freshman track captain against the Eli. Summer school might help Dubiel, but the situation is grave. Other varsity football prospects are clouded with scholastic difficulties, including Don Jackson, big fullback who was counted on for a superb season in the fall. He is definitely out, and among others in question are Francis Maser, brilliant sophomore tackle, and Tom Husband, fast-running guard. Fortunately the end situation has good chances of recuperating, despite the loss of Shaun Kelley and Dubiel. The backfield and tackle posts will call for attention.

Staff Photo
Emile Dubiel

**Union Boatmen En Route to England**

Oarsmen representing the Union Boat Club of Boston have completed their first leg of a journey to England's Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames, July 1-4 . . . They entrained for New York last night and sail in the Normandie today . . . Ten of the group are former Harvard oarsmen . . . Howard Robbins, one-time Syracuse oarsmen and noted regatta referee, will have charge of the men . . . He will also share the amateur coaching duties with Robert F. Herrick, who will sail after the Harvard-Yale races at New London Friday . . . U B. C. has high hopes of bringing the Grand Challenge Cup to the U. S. for the second time in its 75-year history . . . Harvard's second varsity won in 1914.

**Track and Field Meet For Y. M. C. A. Athletes**

Outdoor track and field teams of both Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y M. C. A.'s will engage in a championship meet this coming Saturday at Tech Field, Cambridge, at 3 . . . In the 1935 meet the Boston Y, led by Myer Yavner, lost the meet to Lynn by a 1-5 point margin and is out to turn the tables with an exceptionally strong team despite the fact that the entire squad is entered in the N. E. A. A. A. U. meet at Newport, R. I., the following day.

**Bay State Clubs Rally Children to Golf**

A number of member clubs of the Massachusetts Golf Association have arranged for their golf professionals to give instruction to children free or for a nominal consideration . . . The usual way is to have the children enrolled in groups of 10 to 15 . . . Some clubs have an age limit . . . The M. G. A. does not advocate enrolling children under the age of 10 . . . The Bay State Association also suggests that the staging of competition at the end of the instruction period . . . The New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association has gone on record favoring instruction for children by club pros.

**Along the New England Trail**

The sixth annual invitation four-ball tournament, starting Friday at the Lake Sunapee C. C. course, New London, N. H., has attracted a large entry . . . G. W. Chase reports the course in excellent condition . . . A. V. Ellis and Clark Hodder will defend . . . Art Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruins and Cubs, and Fred Hitchman, manager of the Cubs, put in appearance at the National League Field, yesterday, to watch the Bees sting the Cardinals, 10 to 4 . . . Tony Manero, new U. S. open golf champion, will be seen in action next week at Minute Man and Westboro links . . .

Patricia Henry of Occidental College, Calif., heads the seeded list of college tennis players who will open the annual intercollegiate tourney today at Longwood, Chestnut Hill . . . Brae Burn won its third consecutive Boston Four-Ball League golf title yesterday with a lead of 13½ points over second-place Commonwealth . . . Harvard hasn't won the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League title yet . . . The Crimson gets its second and last chance today when it meets Yale at Soldiers Field . . . Yesterday, the Crimson bowed to the Elis in the tenth inning at New Haven.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 35 | 19 | .648 |
| Chicago | 32 | 21 | .604 |
| Pittsburgh | 32 | 23 | .582 |
| New York | 30 | 24 | .556 |
| Cincinnati | 27 | 28 | .491 |
| Boston | 25 | 31 | .446 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 37 | .351 |
| Brooklyn | 20 | 38 | .345 |

Results June 16

Boston 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 5, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 2.

**Grid Lineup Ready**

SEATTLE (AP)—Jimmy Phelan, grid coach at the University of Washington, has already selected his starting lineup for the opening game here next fall when the Huskies tackle the Gophers of Minnesota, undefeated for three years. Ten veterans are to begin the fray, with one sophomore, according to Phelan's plans.

## Harvard Has Three On All-East Team

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17 (AP)—The first-place Harvard nine placed three men on the all-eastern intercollegiate baseball league team selected by coaches and sports writers and published in the daily Princetonian.

Yale and Dartmouth each got two places while Princeton and Cornell took one apiece. The team:

Catcher, Dick Maguire, H.; pitcher, Ted Olson, D.; first base, Larry Kelley, Y.; second base, Frank Owen, H.; third base, Walt Klimczak, Y., shortstop, Ray Ratajczak, D.; Left field, Ray Gibbs, H.; center field, Jack Batten, Cor.; right field, Bobby Nevitt, Prin.

**Forecasts Riding Boom**

LONDON (AP)—Addressing the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie forecast a boom in riding as "the new sport for democracy." He urged preservation of bridle paths.

## Fred Perry, Miss Round Top-Seeded

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—Fred Perry and Dorothy Round today were seeded at the top of the lists for the all-England tennis championships starting Monday at Wimbledon.

Three Americans were seeded behind Perry, winner of the title the last two years. The next seven preferred players, in order, follow: Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, 1935 runnerup; Adrian Quist, Australian champion; Wilmer Allison, American titlist; Donald Budge, second-ranking American player; Jack Crawford, former Australian ruler; H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup star, and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, No. 3 American.

Miss Round, Wimbledon champion two years ago, was placed at the head of the women's division on the strength of her two victories in England's losing fight to recapture the Wightman Cup from the United States last week.

**Miss Jacobs Second**

Helen Jacobs, four-times American titleholder, was seeded second, followed by Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass.; Kay Stammers, England; Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark; Mme. Simone Mathieu, France; Jadwiga Jedrejowska, Poland, and Anita Lizana, Chile.

Crawford and Quist, Australian Davis Cup team and defending champions, drew the No. 1 position in the seeding for the doubles competition. They were followed by Allison and John Van Ryn; Budge and Gene Mako of Los Angeles; George Hughes and Charles Tuckey, British Cup pair.

The 1935 winners, Miss Stammers and Freda James, headed the women's group, followed by Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan; Mme. Mathieu and Billy Yorke, England; and Susan Noel, England, and Miss Jedrzejowska.

**Mixed Doubles**

The mixed doubles seeding follows: Perry and Miss Round; Budge and Mrs. Fabyan; Jean Borotra, France, and Miss Noel, and Camille Malfroy and Frau Sperling.

The draw placed Grant, Van Ryn, Perry and Vivian McGrath of Australia in the top quarter; Budge, Quist and Hal Surface of Kansas City, second quarter; Allison and Austin, third quarter; and Crawford, Von Cramm, Mako, Christian Boussus, France, Daniel Prenn, Germany; Charles Hare, England; and Enrique Maier, Spain, in the last quarter.

Perry's first round opponent will be Gerald Stratford of San Francisco; other first round pairings: Grant vs. Heiner Henkel, Germany; Surface vs. Nigel Sharpe, England; Budge vs. H. A. Hare; Allison vs. R. E. Mulliken; David Jones, New York, vs. E. J. Davis; Mako vs. Leon Shaffi.

**First-Round Byes**

While Miss Jacobs and Miss Babcock, and Miss Lizana drew first-round byes, Mrs. Van Ryn will oppose Miss Yorke, and Mrs. Fabyan will meet Marie Horn of Germany in first rounders.

Anne Page of Philadelphia, American squash racquets champion, qualified for the all-England championship when she defeated Miss J. Marquis, 6—0, 6—1, in the third round of the qualifying competition at Hurlingham.

Other first-round men's single pairings: Bill Breese, Harvard graduate from Washington, D. C., vs. Harold G. N. Lee, former British Davis Cupster; Merriman Cuninggim, University of South Carolina graduate and now a second-year student at Oxford, vs. H. Van Swol of Holland. Cuninggim is a member of the Oxford tennis team.

## Name the All-Stars

All-Star players representing the American and National Leagues are to play a game at Boston National League Park, July 7, and the baseball fans of the country have been asked to vote for the players who are to make up the two teams. The teams will be composed of 21 players each and 16 of each team are to be selected by popular vote, the others being named by the managers of the teams.

In casting your vote, each player must be named for a certain position unless he is one of the three utility players. It must also be remembered that each of the eight teams in each league must have at least one player in the lineup of its league. All ballots must be received not later than June 20, and they should be mailed to the All-Star Baseball Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

| American League | | National League |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | first base | ..... |
| ..... | second base | ..... |
| ..... | third base | ..... |
| ..... | short stop | ..... |
| ..... | util. inf. | ..... |
| ..... | left field | ..... |
| ..... | center field | ..... |
| ..... | right field | ..... |
| ..... | util. outf. | ..... |
| ..... | util. outf. | ..... |
| ..... | catcher | ..... |
| ..... | catcher | ..... |
| ..... | pitcher | ..... |
| ..... | pitcher | ..... |
| ..... | pitcher | ..... |
| ..... | pitcher | ..... |

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**The National Collegiate A. A. Meet**

SO FAR as intercollegiate track and field competition in the United States is concerned the season of 1936 will come to a close this week end when the National Collegiate Athletic Association holds its annual outdoor championship meet at Stagg Field, Chicago. And what a meet it promises to be. Serving as a semifinal in the United States Olympic tryouts, the metric system will be used, so that as far as the association running records are concerned, those which are now on the books will remain there, notwithstanding the fact that several of them would undoubtedly go by the board were the usual system used. I think it is easily safe to say that 75 per cent of the track and field team which will go to Berlin to represent Uncle Sam next August will be seen in action at this meet.

Wide World
Don Lash

**Lash and the Distance Runs**

Despite the fact that every event promises to furnish the keenest of competition, and there will be potential world record breakers in other events, the running of Don Lash of Indiana University will undoubtedly be watched with the keenest interest. And there is certainly plenty of reason why this should be the case. Last Saturday at Princeton, running under adverse conditions, the famous Hoosier star broke Paavo Nurmi's world record for the two-mile run when he covered the distance in 8m. 58.3s. This coming Saturday he is to compete in the 1500- and 5000-meter runs, which correspond to the mile and three miles. Never in the history of the Olympic Games has an American runner crossed the finish line first in the 5000- or 10,000-meter runs, so that it is little to be wondered at that followers of the Stars and Stripes are taking such keen interest in Lash's running, as they see in him a possible American Olympic champion at one or both of these distances.

**Champions to Defend in Nine Events**

While champions will be defending in nine of the individual events, there appears little chance of all of them repeating. Four of the individual titles are the property of one athlete, which in itself is worthy of special mention. They are the 100 and 200-meter dashes, the 220-yard low hurdles and the running broad jump. Yes, you guessed it when you said that athlete was Jesse Owens, captain of the Onio State University team. That he will keep all four of these titles is generally conceded.

**Two Sophomores for the 400-Meter Dash**

Seldom indeed will such a situation arise as will be the case when the 400-meter runners face the starter's gun. Archie Williams of the University of California and Ray Ellinwood of the University of Chicago are the favorites for this event and each is only a sophomore. Williams recently ran the 400 meters in 46.3s., only one tenth of a second back of the world record, while Ellinwood has run the distance in 47.1s. With two athletes who are running so fast their first year of varsity competition, one cannot help wondering what kind of a performance they will turn in by the time they have reached their senior year.

## Bees Set 1936 Batting Mark Facing Cardinals

*By Edwin Rumill*

Looking more like National League leaders than the Cardinals they defeated, the Bees opened their two-week home stand against the West yesterday by staging their best offensive show of the current baseball season. In walking all over the Cardinals' toes to cut that team's pennant-race lead to 2½ games over the second-place Cubs, the locals piled up a total of 17 base hits, one more than they have collected in any other single game this year.

Playing in the familiar surroundings of their own ball yard, the Bees pounded St. Louis pitching for 13 singles and four doubles, which totals 21 bases. Hal Lee and Pitcher Chaplin made three singles apiece, while big Wally Berger smashed out a pair of two-baggers. Every player in the Boston batting order contributed at least one hit. Chaplin, usually a weak sticker, drove in three runs.

**Two 16-Hit Games**

A perusal of the box scores reveals that in 24 games this season the Bees, strengthened during the off-season by the addition of Cuccinello and Gene Moore and the improvement of Buck Jordan, have connected with more than 10 hits. They have totaled 11 hits on six occasions; totaled 12 on five; 13 on four; 14 on four; 15 on two; 16 on two, and 17 yesterday.

On the second day of the regular campaign, the McKechniemen pounded Phillie pitching for 16 safeties to win a 12-to-4 decision. On May 7 the Bees banged four Chicago hurlers for 16 hits, while their opponents were getting only 11, but the locals lost the ball game in 10 innings.

The Bees need bow to no other club in the circuit when it comes to hitting that ball. Buck Jordan's average is .357, unofficially. He has made more base hits than any other player in the majors. Cuccinello stands at .323 and is going again after a brief slump. Hal Lee has joined the .300 class and so has young Gene Moore. Mike Haslin and Berger are not far behind. Both are .300 hitters normally. If McKechnie's pitching staff can settle down to the promise it showed earlier in the season, the Bees will climb right back to the top of the second division during their Boston stay.

Chaplin put on a one-man show in yesterday's game. His pitching checked the Cardinals, but fans may have enjoyed his batting even more. Big Jim drove home Lee twice and Haslin once with early-inning singles. Once, the Cardnials walked Al Lopez to get at Chaplin, but the pitcher crossed up the strategy by singling.

**Mize in Right**

Playing with a makeshift lineup, the Cardinals look very weak defensively. With Leo Durocher injured, Frisch has put Gelbert at shortstop, Pepper Martin on third base and Johnny Mize, the slow-footed rookie first sacker, in right field. Gelbert isn't the ground-coverer that Durocher is at short, and Mize doesn't even come close to fielding like Martin in right. At least three balls that dropped safely in right field yesterday might easily have been caught by the speedy Martin.

For some unknown reason, the grass in the outfield was ankle deep in the series opener. Ordinary singles were turned into doubles because ground balls slowed down after passing the infield. There seemed no excuse for this neglect in view of the fact that the grass in foul territory was freshly mowed.

Briefs . . . Although only a rookie, Stu Martin is considered the best "drag" bunter in the league . . . He successfully pulled one yesterday against Chaplin.

## East and West To Battle For Regatta Honors

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17 (AP)—An East-West battle with Cornell and Pennsylvania on one side and Washington and California on the other looms for the intercollegiate championship regatta here next Monday and with all of he seven varsity crew entered in training a favorite has not yet been discovered.

On the basis of performances in shorter races through the spring season, Washington and Cornell, the two biggest eights on the river, were made the advance favorites. The tall Huskies, however, have got the rivermen wondering. In a time trial Monday they were clocked in 22 minutes over the four-mile course and yesterday Coach Al Ulbrickson sent them out to pull some 10 miles up and down the river in an effort to improve their form. The Huskies, he said, were "short on work."

Ulbrickson, however, makes no secret of the fact that he expects his men to make a fine showing in the Olympic trials on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J., July 4 and 5. They're faster at 2000 meters, he says, than over the longer route and they smashed the course record all to pieces in trimming California, the defending Poughkeepsie champions, in their three-mile dual race his spring.

Cornell's crew is the heaviest in training here and, improving steadily, became the East's best during the "sprint" season. The Big Red eight didn't reach its training quarters here until Monday but its smooth, powerful form has made a great impression upon the nolookers.

California, aiming at the Olympic berth as well as the intercollegiate title, has been clocked in the good time of 19:21 over the four-mile route while Penn, the best eastern eight until Cornell came along late in the season, also has been under 20 minutes in a time trial. As an indication that Coaches Ky Ebright of California and Rusty Callow of Penn are pretty well satisfied, those two have been tapering off lately, taking only light workouts.

Navy, which beat Cornell early in the spring, may turn out to be a "dark horse" Buck Walsh, Navy coach, says his men are just striking their real stride. They have had little chance to pull over the four-mile route while practicing on the Severn at Annapolis.


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# Crime Prevention Heads Curriculum At Police College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 16—Education of the police and the public to the purposes and the administration of the criminal law of Illinois received a great impetus last week at the first annual school of police administration held on the campus of the University of Illinois.

A. J. Harno, dean of the college of law of the university, pointed out that these annual schools, and similar regional schools throughout the state, would aid immeasurably in the improvement of the administration of criminal law throughout the state.

**50 Executives Attend**

The program of the week, sponsored by the Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois Police Association, and using the facilities of the University of Illinois, provided a rather complete education in he essentials of police administration, and its relations to the citizens of the state.

The first two days of the police school were devoted to the legal aspects of the administration of criminal law. The 50 police executives who attended the sessions, and who represented all parts of the state, were schooled in the elements of the law, and received further advice that members of their departments would benefit greatly from more detailed instruction in the projected regional schools.

**Practical Demonstration**

Practical demonstrations in the defensive and offensive methods of various police departments were given the third and fourth days of the school. Pistol and machine gun practice and methods were in the curriculum, while a good deal of the time was spent in instructing the policemen in the art of disarming the criminal.

One of the most important aspects of police administration was treated on the fifth day. This was the prevention of crime, and the detection of crime by modern methods developed in the laboratories. Leonarde Keeler and Charles M. Wilson of the crime detection laboratory of the Northwestern University college of law, pointed out that police should pay strict attention to details in the examination of evidence, and that this evidence should be thoroughly protected between the criminal act and the trial. Police records and the fingerprinting methods were explained in detail and a plea for more general and systematic methods was made.

**Police Organization**

On the final day of the school week, the organization and management of police personnel received the attention of the police administrators. It was recommended that the police officers be picked by modern methods of examination, and that they be retained only if they merit the position through ability and work. The civil service program received attention, and was shown to be essential to the efficient handling of the police department.

It was further recommended that a campaign of police publicity to increase the dignity of the force, and to acquaint the public with the aims and methods of its protectors, be inaugurated throughout the State. Closer co-operation with allied agencies in the criminal law administration as a mean of creating good will for the police department was also discussed.

Dean Harno pointed out that these annual schools of police administration should bring closer co-operation between the various police agencies throughout the State, and should serve to solidify their efforts to maintain peaceful conditions in the State, and to obtain the public confidence in police administration which is the key to success in that field.

## Youth Wins Degree After Single Year Of College Study

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, June 17—A youth who spent four years after graduating from high school in serious reading yesterday reaped the benefits of this self-instruction. He got his degree from the University of Chicago after a single year's work, instead of the usual four.

Donald MacMurray, a 21-year-old New Yorker, took the examination hurdles which lie between matriculation and a degree with "the greatest of ease." The new plan of the university, which permits students to progress at whatever speed they are capable of, allowed him to take these examinations whenever he felt ready to do so.

After four months' work at Chicago Mr. MacMurray felt himself prepared for the seven "college" examinations which mark completion of the normal second year's work. He passed them all. In six months more he finished the remaining two years, completing a series of subject courses He hopes to get a master's degree by the end of the summer. Then he will drop in at Columbia University for a doctor's degree, and after that, why, he'll probably stay right on in academic circles and teach.

Miss Rae Elizabeth Rips of Tulsa, Okla., didn't speed through college as Mr. MacMurray did, but she made a record all the same. Out of 27 examinations she took toward her degree in social science, she got 26 "A's." The one slip she made was when she got a "B."

## Coughlin Planning Move To 'Stun' the Old Parties

DETROIT, June 16 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin announced today in his weekly publication, Social Justice, that the National Union for Social Justice is "preparing for an activity which will stun the socialistic-minded Democrats and stupefy the stiff-shirted Republicans of the grand canyon of Wall Street."

He hinted that he was planning a third-party move of some kind, and that he would step aside as the titular, but not the actual leader, of the movement.

# *Tobe P. C. A. Converter the Link To Make Old Radio Set Modern*

**Radio Comment**

On Wednesday, June 3, we spoke of the Tobe P. C. A. converter which placed ahead of one's own good superheterodyne set, makes an excellent all-wave superheterodyne.

The new Tobe unit, which is soundly engineered, is a preselector-converter-amplifier (hence P. C. A.) which covers the entire megacycle range from .56 to 18.

The P. C. A. converter may be separated from the main receiver and placed in another part of the room if convenient. A socket connection for the main receiver is located on the back of the converter so that a single switch controls both units.

The only other connection between the two units is a lead wire which carries the first intermediate frequency current from the output binding post of the P. C. A. converter to the antenna post of the main receiver. This lead line is an untuned transmission line with matched impedances at both ends.

The Tobe P. C. A. converter is easy to construct. The layout of parts is very simple. In fact the only wiring necessary for the constructor is the power supply. The entire tuning unit, including dial, band switch and metal tube sockets may be obtained completely assembled and wired with the oscillator first detector and radio-frequency preamplifier coils and condensers already adjusted and aligned for proper tracking.

For a power supply the Tobe P. C. A. uses a power transformer, type 84 rectifying tube, filter choke and double mfd. electrolytic condenser. By providing the P. C. A. with its own power supply it becomes a fine regenerative receiver.

The first step in the construction of the complete unit is to mount the socket for the 84-type rectifier tube, the power transformer, choke, filter condenser, 110-volt outlet plug, switch and volume control on the main chassis. Then the power supply should be wired before the P. C. A. tuner is placed in position.

There are only six connections other than a ground that need to be made to this tuner. Two of these are for the filament supply; two for the doublet or plain antenna and ground; one for the plus B, and one for the output volume control. The unit is then completed and ready to attach to any radio set.

In connecting up the converter to the main radio receiver it may be necessary to adjust slightly the tuned impedance-matching transformer which is used between the plate of the 6A8 mixer oscillator tube and the output of the converter.

To tune conveniently, set the volume control of the converter at the point of maximum response. Set the band selector switch on band 2. Disconnect the antenna from the P. C. A. Turn the volume control on the radiocast receiver so that a slight hiss is heard. Then adjust the condenser in the output transformer of the P. C. A. for maximum hiss. This condenser is adjusted by means of a screwdriver through a hole in the top of the output transformer can. The P. C. A. is then in operating condition.

For those who use meters it will be found that for average reception the radiocast receiver should be set for a sensitivity of about 50 to 100 microvolts. The lower the volume control is set on the radiocast receiver the better the signal-to-noise ratio on the whole combination. Sufficient sensitivity must be maintained, however, for the desired volume.

## Select Shortwave Programs

Note—All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

### Sunday, June 21

**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Review of the week; listeners' questions and answers; news. RNE. 25m, 12meg.
**Caracas**—5:30 p. m.—Light Classical Music. YV2RC. 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**Boston**—6 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. WIXAL, 49m, 6.04meg.
**London**—6:17 p. m.—"Music by Brahms": Esther Coleman, contralto; Katharine Goodson, piano. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Madrid**—6:45 p. m.—Spanish dance music. EAQ. 30.5m. 9.87meg.
**Eindhoven, Netherlands**—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—Woman's Hour: How Schubert's song came to be written. DJD. 25.4m, 11.77meg.
**Berlin**—8 p. m.—Shortwave Amateur's Hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg
**Winnipeg**—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love"; orchestra; soloists. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

### Monday, June 22

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK. 31.3m. 9.57meg.
**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—Modern Nippon music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Talk: "The Soviet Iron and Steel Industry; its development, conditions of work"; music; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL. 25.5m., 11.79meg.
**Paris**—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera 'Amico Fritz"; talk, Prof Endico Bomplana; New Italian songs; 2RO's 'Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg
**Berlin**—6:30 p. m.—"A New Generation is on the March!" DJD, 25.6m. 11.77meg
**London**—7:20 p. m.—Welsh Songs, Owen Bryngwyn, baritone. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
**Berlin**—8:45 p. m.—Reichswehr Band DJD 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**Caracas**—9:15 p. m.—"The Crazy Coons." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**London**—9:45 p. m.—Scots Country Dances. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

### Tuesday, June 23

**Moscow**—11:25 a. m.—Opera with commentaries in English. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Paris**—2:30 p. m.—Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m. 11.79meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—"Tropping the Color"; Celebration in honor of the birthday of King Edward VIII. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Madrid**—7 p. m.—Special program for American listeners. EAQ. 30.5m. 9.87meg.
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—"Ground Spades"; German Labor Service. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—Music for seven-stringed instruments. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9 p. m.—"A Midsummer's Eve Miscellany." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Caracas**—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**Montreal**—10:30 p. m. "Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

### Wednesday, June 24

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—"An Evening for Youth"; music; news; weekly review; Soviet opinion and world affairs. RNE, 25m, 12meg
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert; Prof. A. De Masi, talk; songs in dialect. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
**London**—6.45 p. m.—"London Scenes, No. 4, Hyde Park." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Paris**—7 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Eindhoven, Netherlands**—7 p. m.—International experimental program. PCJ, 31.28m, 9.59meg
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—"The Führer's Roads"; National Speedways building and in use. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9 p. m.—"Romance in Rhythm." GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

### Thursday, June 25

**Pittsburgh**—10:30 a. m.—United States Navy Band KDKA, 19.7m, 15.21meg.
**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—Variety entertainment. JVM, Nazakal, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**London**—6.27 p. m.—Recital of Popular Ballads. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—7.30 p. m.—Songs by Brahms; Schubert's String Quartet in B flat, 168; Zernick Quartet. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**Berlin**—8:45 p. m.—Gisela Meyer, songs by Hugo Wolf. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg
**Caracas**—9 p. m.—National Orchestra YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**Paris**—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
**Calgary**—12:45 a. m.—"Remember"; Tunes of not-so-long-ago. CJRO, Winnipeg 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg

### Friday, June 26

**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m. 9.57meg.
**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Talk: "The plan for the reconstruction of Moscow"; music; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Rio de Janeiro**—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.
**Boston**—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
**Rome**—6 p. m.—News in English; selections, opera "Jenufa"; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; songs in dialect. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg;
**London**—6:50 p. m.—"Books to Read.' GSP, 19.6m. 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—"Catskin," melodrama DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—"Aboard the Etherbus through Germany." DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9:40 p. m.—"Hampton Court Palace." descriptive microphone visit and dramatic reconstruction. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg
**Caracas**—9:45 p. m.—"Carmen." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**Paris**—9:45 p. m.—"The French Epics," Etienne Buisson. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

### Saturday, June 27

**Huizen, Netherlands**—8:25 a. m.—"Microphone debutants." PHI, 16.88m, 17.77meg.
**Boston**—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Paris**—2:30 p. m.—Actors of the Comédie-Française, TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
**Boston**—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
**Geneva**—5:20 p. m.—League of Nations news. HBL 31.2m, 9.65meg.
**London**—6 p. m.—"Till Tomorrow." One-act play. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
**Madrid**—7 p. m.—Program for American listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
**Berlin**—8:15 p. m.—News and Review in English. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**Caracas**—8:30 p. m.—National Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—German Choral Union. DJD, 25.6m, 11.77meg.
**London**—9 p. m.—Studio Concert: Celebrity Trio. GSD, 25.5m, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

## Slum Clearance Bill Approved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

federal assistance in the field of low-cost housing, under which it is hoped that rooms renting for as low as $4 or $5 a month will be made available for the 40 per cent of American workingmen who now are calculated to receive an income of less than $1000 a year, is provided in the pending measure.

Opponents of the measure charge that if the initial step is taken, there can be no turning back from this immense social reform field; and friends of the measure accept the charge whole-heartedly. The time has come, say the latter, for the Government to pick up its alleged responsibility in the field of better housing for the slum-born multitude. If the Wagner bill passes, as now seems more than likely, it will place the United States on a footing with England and Germany, it is asserted, with Belgium, France, Austria and Holland, and the other countries where Government aid in clearing up slums and providing better living accommodations for the lowest paid wage group has been widely extended.

**House Action Promised**

The bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote that seemed fairly representative of the pervading sentiment of Congress, and with arguments for and against the proposal that typified the different approaches to the subject.

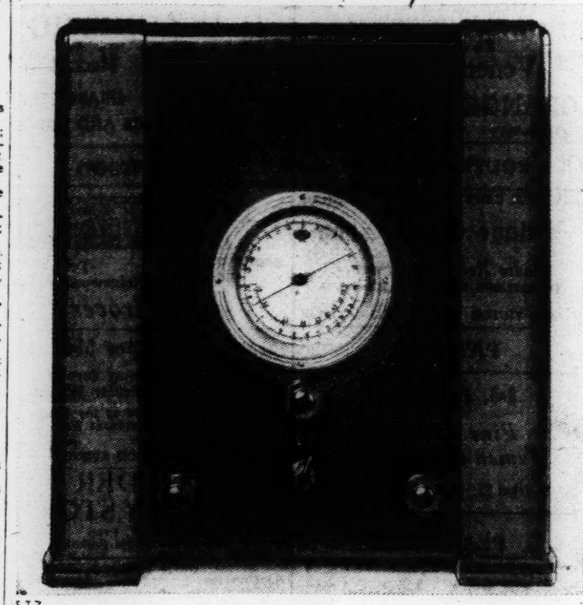
In the House, Mr. Wagner has the promise of Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, that the bill will be reported out for a chance to run the gantlet in the crowded final days. He must then apply pressure to Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, to get a rule for prompt consideration on the floor. Admittedly enactment at this session is still in the air, but Wagner group forces are more optimistic than they have been for weeks.

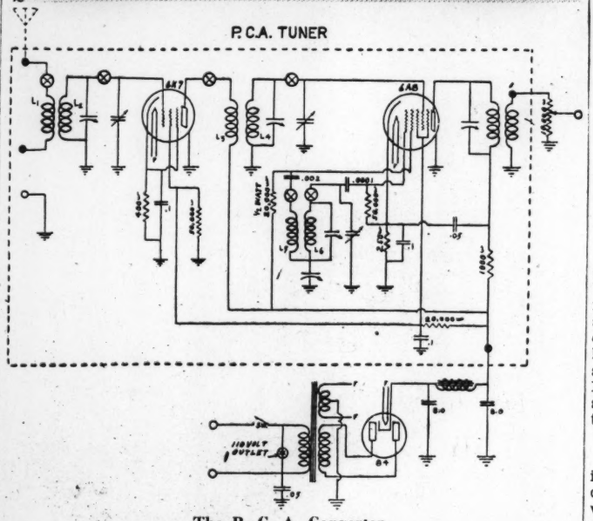
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, both of whom voted against the measure, took an active part in the debate. Both expressed general sympathy with the purpose, but decried the present bill, or the cost involved. Speaking for the conservative southern Democratic group which often follows, though it disagrees with the New Deal, Mr. George's speech was particularly illuminating.

The purpose, he said, was "obviously commendable and desirable,' but he saw it as "a roadway that will have literally no end.

"We cannot build houses for a part of our people," he declared "without building houses ultimately for the remainder of our people." He forecast a possible plunge into "a state of socialism," and contrasted the ease with which proposed expenditures aggregating $450,000,000 in three years were being approved with the extreme difficulties attending the present tax bill over the matter of raising $620,000,000. In brief, his attitude was that "the Government cannot do everything."

## Ready for Radio Service






**The P. C. A. Converter**

**Upper Picture Shows Converter in Cabinet, and Lower the Circuit Diagram, the Black Dots Marking Points of Connection for the Radio Set**

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

that television when it comes must be born "full grown." This would take a few more years, he said.

Easing the mind of the moviegoer, Mr. Skinner asserted that television would not supplant the movies.

**Radio and television** are expected to open a vista, compared to which the present view is as one seen through a knothole in the fence.

## Cuba—$20,000,000 Silver Coinage Voted

**Havana** — A Senate bill authorizing the coinage of an additional $20,000,000 in silver pesos was passed by the House of Representatives, reports the Associated Press.

President Gomez said that the measure was "to provide needed additional currency for circulation." but political figures admitted that the real object was to obtain, by the difference between the cost of the new money and its circulation value, several million dollars needed to cover the spread between budgets and estimated revenues for the coming year.

## Strikes—Centennial Taxi Drivers Return

**Dallas, Texas** — Visitors to the Dallas, Texas, Centennial Exposition, who walked on hot pavements yesterday as 600 taxicab drivers struck for the second time in a month were riding again today.

Back to the drivers' seats came the strikers, reports the Associated Press when their demands for one third of gross intake and increased fares were recommended by a unanimous decision of the Board of Arbitration set up to settle the differences.

## France—Blum Resists Two Extremes

**Paris**—Theats of Rightist civil war and Communist revolution were countered here yesterday by Léon Blum's newly formed Government.

As strikers returned to their jobs rejoicing over a legislative hour-and-wage victory, and strike worries lessened, the Associated Press reports the Cabinet active to suppress "Enemies of the Regime."

**Cabinet Acts**

**Act one:** Stringent application of laws dissolving "armed political leagues." This seen to be directed at the Croix de Feu, led by Col. François de La Rocque.

**Act two:** Indictment and prosecution of extreme Leftists on charges of attempts to transform labor disputes into an economic revolution.

## Money—It Has Its Troubles

**Washington, D. C.**—Income tax collections during the first 15 days of June show an increase of slightly more than 18 per cent over the same period last year the Secretary of the Treasury told the Associated Press.

**Paris, France**—Due to steady drain on gold from the Bank of France, officials are making a close check on the gold and silver being taken out of France by traveling Frenchmen.

**Berne, Switzerland**—The Swiss franc will stand steady. President Albert Meyer told the National Council, according to the Associated Press. "Fluctuations of the French franc are due to conditions which do not exist here," he said, "and devaluation of the French franc would not mean devaluation here."

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | June 20 | Cherbourg | June 26 | June 20, 1:00 pm | June 20, 8:00 pm |

**To Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes: Boston | Mail Closes: New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monterey | San Francisco | June 23 | June 18, 4:00 pm | June 18, 7:30 pm |
| Monterey | San Pedro | June 24 | June 20, 4:00 pm | June 20, 7:30 pm |
| Maunganui | San Francisco | July 1 | June 26, 4:00 pm | June 26, 7:30 pm |

**To China and Japan**

| Steamship | Sailings | | Mail Closes: Boston | Mail Closes: New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Canada | Victoria | June 27 | June 22, 4:00 pm | June 22, 7:30 pm |
| Malolo | San Francisco | June 28 | June 23, 4:00 pm | June 23, 7:30 pm |

## U. S. May Probe Flogging Of Minister and Woman

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17 (AP) —A federal investigation of the asserted flogging of a Presbyterian minister and a young woman in the eastern Arkansas sharecroppers' strike zone appeared in the making today.

At the same time, one of the alleged victims, the Rev. Claude Williams, of Little Rock, Ark., urged prosecution of six men he said abducted and beat him and Miss Willie Sue Blagden with a brass-studded leather strap near Earle, Ark., Monday night. The clergyman and Miss Blagden, a social worker reported they had gone to Earle to investigate the rumored slaying of a Negro sharecropper.

**Brazil Fails to Find Oil**

Efforts of the Brazilian Government and private interests to locate oil deposits in Brazil important enough to justify exploitation have been fruitless, according to reports to the department of commerce.

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## French Senators Attack New Deal as Unsound

(Continued from Page 1)

neither devaluation nor gold embargo is envisaged by the Government. Their arguments failed to reassure completely the senators, however, particularly since a new ruling has just been put into effect whereby all airplane passengers leaving France are required to declare the amount of gold or currency they are taking out of the country.

**Strike Situation Eases**

The strike situation continued to improve in and around Paris where conditions are now virtually normal, with the exception of the department store strike which still persists. In the provinces extension of strikes to numerous new industries and plants is recorded, but this was expected to occur as all classes of workers attempt to climb aboard Labor's triumphant band wagon.

The declaration by Léon Jouhaux, French labor chief, that the trade unions had obtained from Premier Blum government recognition of the state's right to requisition essential industries and run them with the co-operation of the workers has caused a sensation here.

A trade union official explained today that this did not imply the permanent appropriation of private industries and factories, but simply meant that the Popular Front Government intends to see that the people are always supplied with necessities such as milk, bread, meat and gasoline at any cost, even if this should mean aiding strikers to operate certain essential distribution services for duration of the strike.

## French Leftists Accuse Rightists of Secret Plan Of Marching on Paris

PARIS, June 17 (AP)—French Leftists clamored today for quick governmental action against 700,000 armed Rightists accused of preparing to march on Paris.

From Leftist quarters came the assertion that "the Fascists" were ready to make such a march in order to prevent the Popular Front Government from carrying out its program of legislation.

Warning of "political action" by the Rightest Croix de Feu (Fiery Cross) heightened the Government's problems, already complicated by bitter senatorial debate and hints of currency devaluation.

**Local "Cells" Organized**

"Renovation by Frenchmen of a strong and reconciled France" was promised "soon" by Col. François de La Rocque, Fiery Cross chieftain who, Leftists charge is a "Fascist."

Colonel de La Rocque's challenge drew excited comment from Socialist leaders who assert the Rightist leader, a "tool of big business," is ready to start a French civil war.

A member of the general staff of the Croix de Feu said the organization has already organized its war veteran membership in local "cells" throughout France, ready to enter into politics.

**Professional Federations**

Colonel de La Rocque's program, it was said, now calls for the organization of labor unions which when formed would be grouped in nation-wide professional federations.

The Rightist threat against "Red tyranny" came swiftly after the Cabinet prepared to enforce a 1934 decree ordering "armed political leagues" disbanded.

Such attempts, Colonel de La Rocque declared in a manifesto, are "in vain," because the movement "cannot be stopped."

## *Illinois Throws Humdinger Picnic For Mrs. Roosevelt*

GRAYVILLE, Ill., June 16 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt demonstrated today she wasn't just talking when she said she liked picnics.

Braving sunburn and chiggers, she took a mammoth four-county old-fashioned basket picnic in her stride, laughing heartily at the hog-calling contests and trampling around through the crowd of several thousand to watch the log-chopping event.

Learning from her close friend and social secretary, Mrs. James M. Helm, whose guest she is, that Mrs. Roosevelt liked picnics, the farm folks of White, Wayne, Edwards, and Wabash counties decided to "throw a picnic that was a humdinger," to quote a member of the arrangements committee.

"And it certainly is a great picnic," commented Mrs. Roosevelt. It was a hog-calling contest, "all new to me," that especially amused her.

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### HOUSES TO LET

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MASSACHUSETTS
FOR RENT
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES
FOR SEASON—June 15 to September 15
Cotuit—6-Room House with Bath, Garage 2 minutes from nice beach $600.00
Falmouth Heights—6-Room House with Bath, Porch $600.00
5-Room House with Bath, Sunporch, Garage $550.00
Both houses 3 minutes from Beach.
Apply: SANDWICH CO-OPERATIVE BANK
SANDWICH, MASS.

HARVARD SQ., Cambridge, Mass. — Quiet street off Brattle; 8 rooms, 3 baths, garden, one minute to subway, three minutes to church; adults preferred ELIot 9810

REASONABLE rental, season or year, six-room furnished house on private estate; frigidaire, electric range, fireplace, spacious porch; brook, woodland; near Greenwood Lake. Write GIFFORD-HAVEN, P. O. Hewitt, N. J.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE, complete—Attractive furnishings of 3-room apartment; also apartment available. Schuyler 4-2463. (N. Y. C.)

HOUSEHOLD furnishings, good condition; very low prices; giving up home. 145 E. 49th St. (Apt. 53), New York City Tel. PL. 3-2983.

### JEWELERS

BERNARD SWETZOFF
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Watches Repaired; Old Jewelry Remodelled. 333 Washington Street, Boston. Room 507 Telephone HANcock 0273

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van N

## NEW JERSEY

### ATLANTIC CITY

**BLATT'S NEW CREDIT PLAN**

The easiest, most practical system of buying on time. Use it anywhere in the store—buy anything from a dress to furniture, and pay for it in easy, weekly sums.

*Ask for details in Credit Office FIFTH FLOOR*

**M. E. Blatt Co.**

*Atlantic City's Great Department Store*
ATLANTIC AT S. CAROLINA AVE.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.

PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
*For Furs and Winter Garments*
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
*(Since 1886)*

KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS and PACIFIC AVENUES
*Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices*
OTHER KENT RESTAURANTS
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue
*Established 1903*

### COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
Coll 485 713 Haddon Ave.

### CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

### EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.*

Gardner Electric Co.
Hotpoint
Refrigerators
Manufactured and Guaranteed by the General Electric Co.
RADIOS AND RADIO SERVICE
18 WASHINGTON PLACE ORANGE 3-8503

*The Colonial Home*
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
*Also Storage and Complete Service*
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

**Gibb Gives Good Value**

1935 CHEVROLET Master Sedan..... $595
1935 CHEVROLET Master Coach..... 565
1935 CHEVROLET Sport Coupe..... 545
1935 CHEVROLET Master Town Sedan 595

GIBB CHEVROLET CO.
487 Main Street 374 Central Avenue

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
has the distinction to present a New Machineless Permanent Wave
*Comfort, Combined with Beauty*
14 HARRISON STREET OR. 4-8330

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
*Men's Suits Made to Order*
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

Gifts for Father
on His Day, June 21st
at
THE LOMAR CO.
536 Main Street

*When You*
**Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
**please mention The Christian Science Monitor**

### ENGLEWOOD

ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No Machine
No Electricity
ELLEN E. WOOD
11 Dean Street
Eng. 3-0506

CAMPBELL'S
*dedicated to lovers of Flowers*
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

### HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT
*Shoes for Men, Women, Children*
244 Main Street, Hackensack

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
216½-218 Main Street

### HADDONFIELD

TELEPHONE
THE LIPPINCOTTS
2787W
327 SPRINGFIELD TERRACE
for
SUNSHINE BISCUITS
TARTAN BRAND GROCERIES
HOMEMADE PIES, JELLIES, PICKLES

### HOBOKEN

ESTABLISHED 1865
A. J. VOLK CO.
*Morticians*
HOBOKEN and TEANECK
Phones
Hoboken 3-0820 Teaneck 6-0202

### JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

Father's Day
Is June 21
Remember
DAD
with a Shirt
and Tie
Leo Gottlieb MEN'S SHOP
36 MONTICELLO AVE., JERSEY CITY

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

DONALD F. WOOD
*Funeral Director*
29 Lexington Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
*Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired*
LADY ATTENDANT

Present This—It's Worth Money
*This Advertisement with 12c entitles you to TWO 10c Loaves of BREAD.*
Adam Blum's Bakery
625 Newark Ave. Near Court House

*Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by*
R. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Flowers for All Occasions
*Weddings Our Specialty*
DeKimpe's Floral Shop
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jour. Sq. 2-0924

### MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
*Pure and Wholesome Products*
Orders Filled for Wedding Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

### MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
*When better laundering is done*
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

*Always Call*
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
*for Your Battery and Radio Needs*
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
*Near Church Street*

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J Phone Mont 2-0510

Stewart & Van Dyne
*New Low Prices*
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
*Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for*
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Crosse & Blackwell's Tomato Juice 79c dozen cans. Derby Ox Tongue, 14-ounce jar 89c. Derby Chicken, large jar $1.19.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
PHONES MONTCLAIR 3-0220-1
Interwoven Hose Manhattan Shirts
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 CHURCH ST. at MONTCLAIR CENTER

Don't Forget Father on June 21st
Give Him a Tie
Mansco Underwear Sportswear

### NEWARK

Arch-Aid Arch-Aid Shoes
Their Unusual Combination Lasts Assure Freedom, Relaxation, plus Perfect Heel Control.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

### NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
SUMMER DRESSES
Chiffons and Washables
from $5.95 to $16.75
356 Passaic Ave. Phone Nut. 2-0140

### ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street East Orange, N. J.
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section*

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
. . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Easy Washer Sales and Repair Service on All Electrical Appliances
MORRELL BROS., Inc.
345 Main Street Or. 3-7277

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
*NEAR DAY STREET*

DON'T FORGET DAD
JUNE 21st
*He Shops at*
The MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street, Corner Day Street

NEW JERSEY FISHERIES INC.
*Sea Food at Its Best*

SU 6-3333 OR 5-2100
310 Springfield Ave. Summit
366 Main St. Orange

### ORANGE (Continued)

Window Shades
Awnings
Venetian Blinds
ORANGE SHADE CO.
Or. 3-4213 264 Main Street

### SOUTH ORANGE

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
*Radio Retail and Service*
7 SCOTLAND ROAD SO. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

### PATERSON

H. METZ
*Fine Shoes for Women and Children*
203 Market St. Ph.: Sherwood 2-9813

### PLAINFIELD

Phone Plfd 6-1148 620 Park Avenue
WHITTON
*Misses' and Women's Outfitting*
*Specializing Just Now in Gowns for the Bride and Her Attendants*

*"Bank by the Clock"*
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
*Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.*
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings
Robert Lipton, Inc.
*Jewelers Since 1892*
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
*Budget Accounts Invited*

TEPPERS'
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
712 WATCHUNG AVE Tel. Plfd 6-2382
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE

GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
742 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642
*Direct from our own farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone
Plfd 6-8562

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
*Tel. Dunellen 2-6543*

KOPPERS N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC. COKE
FUEL OIL
LEHIGH - COAL
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield 6-1911
*For Holidays and Night Service*
Call Plainfield 6- {0427-J / 3614-R

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED
MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

Memorial Funeral Home
THOMAS C. KEISER, Director
COURTEOUS DEPENDABLE SERVICES
EFFICIENT REASONABLE
400 Franklin Place Telephone
Plainfield, N. J. Pl. 6-4848

Auto Body and Fender Repairing
MARINO'S
One of New Jersey's Largest Auto Rebuilding Plants
West Front St., 1 blk. from Plainfield Ave.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-3732

*You needn't leave Plainfield*
ROSENBAUM'S
*has it.*

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Avenue Hack. 2-8591
WILLARD PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
*Authorized Gulf Dealer*

### RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued)

H. H. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HARDWARE GRASS SEED
GARDEN ROLLERS AND TOOLS

### RIDGEWOOD

E. S. BARRY
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Tel. Ridgewood 6-3630
*Cash Grocer*

Harper Method
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
*Care of the Scalp Permanent Waving*
ANNA H. SMITH TEL 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WONDER GROCERY STORE
*F. KILROY Prop.*
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
*CASH GROCER*
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
*Visit our store. Compare our prices.*

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS INC.
Esso
Cars Eat for it!
10 Godwin Avenue RI. 6-3345

### RUTHERFORD

*Remember the Sweet Graduate and the Bride to Be*
Flowers from
Rutherford's Leading Florist
FLORA RUMMLER
49-51 Park Ave. Tel. Ru. 2-1166
*Flowers by Wire*

ROSE & ALFRED
*Specializing in* EUGENE *and* DUART
*Permanent Waving*
SPECIALS FOR SEASON
End Curl Permanents, $3.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave, $1.00
*Open till 9 p. m. Tuesdays and Fridays*
126 PARK AVENUE Tel. Ru. 2-4891

### SUMMIT

REINHART'S MARKET
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
428 Springfield Avenue
Tel. Summit 6-2670

BATTLE HILL TAVERN
Madison, N. J. Tel. Mad. 6-2099
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00
Sunday Buffet Supper 75c
*also*
BLUE LANTERN TEA ROOM
Summit, N. J. Tel. Summit 6-1513
*Both under management of Marguerite Brown Roberts*

### TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411

*Delivered in*
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
*Launderers, Dry Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaners*
*Insured Fur Storage*
TEANECK 6-8700

CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea. 6-8854
*Our Business Is All Forms of*
INSURANCE

### UNION CITY

A. SHULMAN and SONS
Pretested Paints, Enamels and Varnishes
DUCO and DULUX
*Artists' Supplies*
870 Bergenline Ave. Ph. Palisade 6-1600
Try Magic Suds for washing or in your washing machine. 3 lb. pkg. for 29c.
*Yardsticks free to customers.*

### WESTFIELD

FLOWERS
*FOR ALL OCCASIONS*
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
*Large Stocks of*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
*Quality Service*
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

### WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK N. J.

### WESTWOOD

"The Children's Shop"
Opposite Pascack Theatre
*Shirley Temple Swim Suits*
Infants' Wear . . . Junior Deb Dresses
Phone Westwood 1410
Elma M. Luedemann, Prop.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY

Nationally advertised products or merchandise of such high quality standards that Leh's can whole-heartedly endorse. Certified Values are GUARANTEED to give you
1. Fullest Value.
2. Finest Service.
3. Most Satisfaction for Your Money.

*proving*
"It Pays to Shop at Leh's!"
Phone 5181 . . . Allentown

*The Store of*
"FAMOUS" SHOES
*Scientific Fitting*
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

### ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section*

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

Cool Lace Dresses
Very Smart at $19.95
*— Also —*
"WAN TONG"
In White at $10.95

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Pictorial, Vogue and Simplicity Patterns

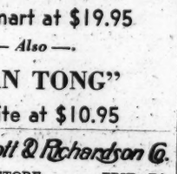
FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

### HARRISBURG

*You Can Always Get*
Good Sodas
at
The Gorgas Stores
16 and 1306 North Third Street

I. L. Dougherty
*Successor to Geo. N. Barnes*
Meats and Vegetables



*Delivered to all parts of city.*
PHONE 8275

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
*May We Serve You?*
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

F and W Grand Co.
5c to $1.00 Store
304 MARKET STREET

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

*FASHION CENTRE*
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

### PENNSYLVANIA

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

### MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

The Chatter Box Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
*Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor*

### NORWOOD

WARDA THOMAS
*Established 1888*
RUGS
ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC CARPETS
*Renovating*
Reference: Pennsylvania Museum of Art
Phone: Ridley Park 17
Norwood, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

### PHILADELPHIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
*Phone:* Baring 3156
*Hours:* 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section*

PERMANENTS
*of Distinction*
Frederics Vita Tonic, Eugene and Nestle Permanents $5.00 up
End Curl Permanent $3.95
CAROLINE M. NOLDE
1906 Chestnut Street Rit. 1906

### PHILADELPHIA Elkins Park

THOMAS McCLARY
1901 74TH AVENUE
Fruits—Vegetables—Sea Foods
*FRESH DAILY*
Phone, WAVerly 0976 - Free Delivery

### PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
*"Where Work Is Art"*
BEAUTY SALON
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

### PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

SAVE YOUR LAWN!
FEED YOUR GARDEN
with
FERTILMIST
NORMAN E. PUGH
Distributor for Western Penna.
1604 McFarland Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lehigh 2301-M. Agents Wanted.
*See page 14 of Magazine Section this issue.*

### READING

Nunn-Bush
*Ankle fashioned Oxfords* FOR MEN
$7.50 to $11.00
THE Edgerton SHOE $5 to $6
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street

*Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an*
ARIA radio
*Exclusive with*
POMEROY'S

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
*Foot-Craft Shoes*
READING ALLENTOWN

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
*For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat*

BEAUTY CRAFT
☆ SALON ☆
Permanent Waving
*Finger Waving . . . Marcelling*
Phone 37430 17 NORTH 5TH ST.

WAGNER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP
*This Place Is The Home of Satisfaction*
19 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

THE HAT BAR
First Quality All Wool Felt Hats from a Local Factory
Also Straw Hats
*Open from 9 to 9*
MARION CONNER SEIDEL
101 Douglass Street Dial 31272

### SCRANTON

HENRY KUCK
*Art Store and Picture Framing*
*Venetian Blinds and Shades*
318 North Washington Avenue

### PENNSYLVANIA

### SCRANTON (Continued)

HENRICH'S BAKERY
and
DINING ROOM
*also features Delicatessen*
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Robert Roberts
*The Tailor*
921 South Main Avenue

Staples and Delicacies
*for the Table*
R&R
A Variety of Monitor advertised foods, including Richardson & Robbins Chickens and Puddings.
COURSEN'S
345 JEFFERSON AVENUE

*Flowers*
*For Every Occasion*
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

**Our Beach Shop**
is open! . . . with a variety of Gay Playtime Fashions, a selection more brilliant than ever. Come in soon
The Heinz Store

### SEWICKLEY

Quality Antique Shop

REPAIRING
REFINISHING
CARVING
Cane and Rush Seating
Upholstering, Draperies
Slip Covers
HITE & LEWIS
Tel. Sewickley 786 530 Blackburn Ave.

*"My! It's Good When It Comes From"*
Kleindienst's Home BAKERY
436 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 551

*Bright Silver without Black Hands*
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874
*"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Walnut Automobile Co.
CHEVROLET AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
412 Walnut Street Tel. Sewickley 364

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTHORIZED
HOME APPLIANCE DEALER
*Plumbing and Heating*
A. C. DRYNAN & SONS
427 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 58 and 59

### SWARTHMORE

Rumsey's Garage
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
*Sales and Service*

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Sw. 600

ELECTRICIAN
Wayne Mosteller
*Moved to*
University Ave. Phone 1568

### UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY
LANSDOWNE, PA.
*Certified Quality Launderers*
MADISON 530
Rugs Shampooed—Special attention given Blankets and Lace Curtains.

### WILKES-BARRE

ZIMMERMAN APPAREL SHOP INC.
51 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WHITENIGHTS
36 W MARKET ST., WILKES-BARRE
*Distributors for*
APEX
WASHERS—CLEANERS
REFRIGERATORS—IRONERS

POMEROY'S
*OUR EXCLUSIVE BRAND*
MILLAY HOSIERY
Made exclusively for Pomeroy's. Chiffon and service weights in sizes 8½ to 10. All the newest shades. Mail and telephone orders filled
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA 1.00 Pair

### YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
*Famous for Delicious Foods*

*THY very desire is thy prayer, and if thy desire is continual, thy prayer is continual.*—AUGUSTINE.

# Daily Features

*IT IS in the Doing, not in the things done, that the soul of man shows itself pure gold.*—CAPTAIN SCOTT.

## Sunbonnet Sue

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Puzzle Corner

(Conducted by Puzzlesmith)

**1. Cryptogram**

A WELL-KNOWN quotation has been put into cryptographic form and is presented here for the benefit of beginners.

"ABC ADEC BFG HIEC," ABC JFKLMG GFDN, "AI AFKO IP EFQR ABDQSG, IP GBICG FQN GBDTG, FQN GCFKDQS JFU, IP HFVVFSCG FQN ODQSG."

**2. Letter Changing**

Letter-changing puzzlers are becoming extremely expert. The TOWN to CITY change originally presented in nine moves has now been shortened to six moves: (Town, Tows, Tots, Pots, Pits, Pity, City) by a Greenlawn, Long Island, reader, who also submits that one need not work so hard to change WORK to PLAY in six moves instead of eight as called for: (Work, Pork, Perk, Pert, Peat, Plat, Play.) Well, I now invite attention to a move from NORTH to SOUTH. Change only one letter at a time, and form a proper word each time. How many moves?

**3. How Long Does It Take?**

A swimming pool which contains 1000 cubic yards of water can be filled by either of two inlet pipes in three and four hours, respectively; and can be emptied by either of two outlet pipes in five and six hours, respectively. How long does it take to fill the tank if both inlet pipes and both outlet pipes are open?

**4. Letter Juggling**

The letters in the word below may be transposed or juggled about in such a way as to form three other words, each of which contains all 10 letters. Can you find these words?

DISCOUNTER

**5. Rebus**

The Ticker Room force of the Monitor submits another rebus. A 7-letter word is represented by the letters below. The verse gives a clue:

ICE

It is not always
As cold as it appears.

**(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)**

## Vocations

*Ideas That Have Brought Supply*

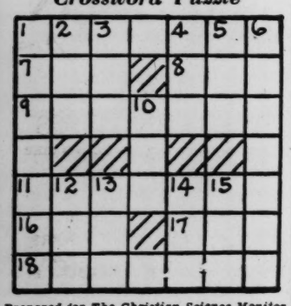
*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Rental Luggage

ONE man who found himself with several pieces of travel luggage on his hands, decided to rent suitcases, over-night bags, steamer trunks, airplane cases, and even hand toilet cases.

Many people find, when they have to take a trip, that their supply of luggage is inadequate. Or their luggage may not be presentable. They call this man, tell him their needs, and he fills them. He has added to his first supply and is finding the idea a very profitable one:—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

### Crossword Puzzle



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Deer meat
3—Winglike part
8—Mountain in Crete
9—Worker
11—A state
16—Recent
17—A nut.
18—Capable of extension

**Down**

1—Brave
2—Highest note in Guido's scale
3—Seize suddenly
4—Title of respect
5—Poem
6—Tell
10—Circle
12—American general
13—Beard of wheat
14—Cuckoo
15—Unit of length

**[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]**

## A Flying Vacation

50

### Vista in Magnolia

AFTER being shown through Magnolia Gardens by Mr. Hastie, I was invited to remain for luncheon. And as I ate I began to wonder how I would ever manage to tear myself away from such a maze of beauty; so I tossed out a broad hint in the direction of Mrs. Hastie. "I was just wondering," I ventured, "whether there are some beautiful vistas in the garden which have an especial appeal to you."

This well-born southern lady knew at once what I was driving at, so she insisted that I remain long enough to let her show me Magnolia from the woman's point of view.

I thanked her, and added that during my morning's walk I had suddenly peered through an opening at my left and had caught a view which had caused my heart to leap. I was so much impressed that I had claimed it—with my toe, I had scraped my initial in the path at that spot. I said that I should be willing to compare my discovery with the best she could offer.

Out we went; and I shall not forget one of the little tricks of looking at gardens I learned—to add a shimmering glow to flaming azaleas, maneuver about until the carmine radiance is between you and the sun. I am not a Moses, but I felt that I ought to remove my shoes before such burning bushes.

I was shown many new vistas—one would scarcely dare hope to see everything in these 30 enchanted acres in one morning. My hostess invited my attention to the camellias, some of which were still in blossom. Their season was about over; but she reminded me that even as far back as 1858, there were 120 varieties of fine double Camellia Japonica in the gardens. She added that Mr. Hastie's grandfather had planted the first Azalea Indica in the United States. (These Indian azaleas are, of course, not really grown in India; but for years it was necessary to ship them through Indian ports.)

On and on we walked. "Now," said Mrs. Hastie, "I want to show you something rather special, one of my favorite views. No doubt it escaped you this morning, but I must show you what beauties lie hidden here."

"Yes," I replied, "and I must remember to show you my discovery."

"There!" she exclaimed, as she gently lifted a flowering branch.

We had been wandering about in such a way that I had lost my bearings; but there was something about the heavenly vista that was too familiar to go unremarked.

Then we looked down on the path—and there was my "N"! —*Daily Features Editor.*

**(To be continued)**

## Daily Anecdote

### Filling the Breaches

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

GENERAL JACKSON, after the end of the Seminole campaign, went to a fashionable tailor by the name of Ballard to have a pair of trousers made. Tailor Ballard was a very vain chap, fond of being recognized in public by the great men who patronized him.

Shortly after he had delivered his handiwork he came upon the General standing before Tennison's Hotel, in conversation with several gentlemen. He smiled amiably as he stopped before the group, but unfortunately the General failed to recognize him. He seemed to be supposed to, and in a whisper inquired his name.

"I made your breeches, General," the tailor whispered back.

"To be sure. To be sure," laughed Jackson. "Gentlemen, meet Major Breeches." Which, it must be confessed, was a tailor-made title, and one which Ballard bore from then on.

## Facts About the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

### 'Take No Thought'

IN SEVERAL passages in the New Testament, as given in the translation of our Authorized Version, the Master calls upon his hearers to "take no thought" whether with regard to their raiment or the events of the future, or even concerning their very lives (Matt. 6:25 ff.; Luke 12:22). Moreover they are reminded to "take no thought" about what they are to say in any difficult situation, for the Holy Ghost would be at hand to prompt and to direct their speech (Luke 12:11).

Now it is of interest to discover that the Greek verb rendered "take no thought" comes from a noun meaning literally "care" or "worry"; thus it is plain from the idiom of the original that the Wayshower was in no sense condemning wise and prudent forethought, but was rather warning the disciples against being borne down by unnecessary care and worry in considering and handling the problem of their daily existence.

Thus the Revised Version suggests the translation: "Be not anxious."

## Nature Notes

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## With the Trade Winds

Monitor Camera Club From Lewis Baker, San Francisco

**Trading Boats at Cartagena, Colombia, S. A.**

Monitor Camera Club From May C. Johnson, Los Angeles

**Picturesque Old Wharf at Monterey, Calif.**

### Camera Club Comments

*By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer*

THE TWO PICTURES in this group are simply records, no attempt having been made to obtain special composition. Both photographs lack unity. In the upper one the long row of masts cutting the horizon presents no main point of interest. There are many complete pictures, when there should be but one. The eye wanders back and forth over the mass of detail seeking some one important point on which to focus its attention. The boats are practically identical, each one a picture in itself; and the wharf in the background is too much merged into the foreground to lend much support to the subject.

In the lower picture there is an intricate mass of detail which is almost indistinguishable. The boat does draw the attention of the observer, but fails to hold his interest. The picture comprises two sections of the old wharf, each one in itself a complete picture. In each of these pictures the inclusion of clouds would reduce the bareness of the sky. A filter would have cut out some of the haze, particularly at the right of the upper picture.

The fact that in each case the Camera Club picture has recognized an interesting subject and that the exposures are fairly accurate is commendable. The stand may be taken that it is impossible to arrange these pictures in the hurry of travel from one place to another, that light conditions are not always the best, and that limited time and opportunity make the observation of small details impossible. This is at all times conceded; but the writer does try, using these pictures as an example, to point out some of the more obvious shortcomings in order that when the chance presents itself these suggestions may help to raise the standard of our readers' pictures.

By keeping to simple subjects and limiting ourselves to the duplication of few details, our composition is improved; and the resulting pictures not only give more pleasure to ourselves but become interesting to others.

## What They Say

**Currency Expansion**

"I am opposed to inflation. I do favor controlled expansion of the currency in order that the unemployed may be given jobs, wage earners a fair wage, and the producers a fair price, which would be in the interest of the general welfare.—*Wright Patman.*

**Patriotism**

"Don't let the politicians bamboozle you. Don't be influenced by flowery oratory. Use your own judgment, and remember that the Star-Spangled Banner still waves.—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

**American Spending**

"The only thing wrong with the American people is that they are improvident. If they are making $500, they spend $520."—*Governor Talmadge* (Georgia).

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Bowling Bubbles

MUCH merriment was enjoyed at a bowling party, where the balls were airy, iridescent soap bubbles, and the bowling alley was the dining-room table, over which a woolen rug or blanket had been placed. The guests were paired off as partners, to one of whom was given a small fan, and to the other a clay soap-bubble pipe. At one end of the table two tall candlesticks with lighted tapers were placed 18 inches apart.

At the opposite end stood the bowlers, and near by was a dish of sudsy soap-bubble mixture into which one of the partners dipped his clay pipe. Blowing a giant bubble, he tossed it upon the table in the care of his partner who, with the fan, attempted to maneuver the bubble down the length of the table and off between the candlesticks before it burst. Scores were kept, and points from 10 to 100 were awarded according to the distance the bubble rolled.

The use of the following mixture will provide bubbles of unusual size and toughness: Into a pint of very warm water shave an inch square piece of laundry soap containing a considerable portion of lye. When it is thoroughly dissolved, add a tablespoon of gum arabic (to give elasticity to the bubbles), and stir until melted. Then a teaspoon of glycerine should be added, and lastly a quart of cold water. Very warm water is necessary for dissolving the ingredients, but unless cold water is added, the bubbles will expand and break too rapidly in the blowing process.

Attractive colored bubbles may be had by separating the mixture into small dishes and adding a small quantity of vegetable coloring to each portion.

This is a diversion suitable for children or grownups.—Jane G., Huntington, W. Va.

## Brevities

**New Yorker:** Many communities have been refused the public improvements for which they asked. These were worthy projects, but they did not fit in with the Hopkins doctrine of planned extravagance.

**Humorist:** Some of the coins used by South Sea islanders are as much as three inches in diameter. Employees simply can't help making big money over there.

## Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Full Term

**Question:** One of our bylaws reads: "Two Readers shall be elected in April, 1927, and every third year thereafter, and shall take office on the first Sunday of the month following." Another reads, in part: "Readers shall not be eligible for re-election after they have served three years."

Two Readers were elected in April, 1933. One resigned after serving half a year. Substitute filled the office until April, 1934, when one was elected "to fill the vacancy." Is this one, who has now served two years, eligible to serve for another year, to make three years?

**Answer:** The general rule is that filling a vacancy for less than half a term does not count as part of a term in determining eligibility, but more than half a term is equivalent to a full term.

In the writer's opinion, the one who filled the term just expiring, having served two years, should be considered as having served a full term. Any other interpretation would be equivalent to nullifying the first bylaw cited in the question, which, by fixing the dates of election, establishes the terms of office. This may be seen more clearly when it is realized that if the one who has served two years were elected now, there would be a vacancy again in 1937, and if that were filled for two years, the same problem would be perpetuated, virtually nullifying the date fixed in the bylaws.

The second bylaw cited may seem to provide some basis for a difference of opinion. For example, a person who has filled a vacancy for a year would be eligible under the general rule to serve a full term, whereas, under this other bylaw such person could serve only two years of another term. It would be more appropriate, therefore, if the words "three years" were changed to read "a term of office."

## In Lighter Vein

**Aha!**

The three tramps had broiled a chicken, and they were arguing over the equitable division. Pete suggested they toss a coin.

"Head!" said Sam.

"Tail!" called Tom.

Pete laughed. "Okay! I'll take what's left."

**The Hint**

Swain (in the late hours): "How can I ever leave you?"

Tired Father (poking his head round the door): "Bus No. 7, train No. 40, or any taxicab." —*El Paso World News.*

**So Sudden**

He (feeling his proposal something of a flop): "Aw, honey! Can't you—can't you—ah—take a joke?"

She (impulsively) "Oh, yes, dear! I'll meet you at the license bureau in the morning."

L'Illustré (Lausanne)

"You spik ze Anglais?"
"A few. And you?"
"Not many."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### For Others

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Madison, Wis.

A WELL-TO-DO widow was left with no children, but with a beautiful home. For years she and her husband had taken all of their trips and other recreation together, and she felt lost and useless.

"Laura just shuts herself up in that great big house," one of the widow's friends said to another, who had been a business woman for many years, and who had had to struggle to put two children through college. "She should get out and do things, but we can't persuade her that it's any use."

The business woman said nothing, but two days later she went to her friend Laura. "I have this week's schedule of duties for you," she said in matter-of-fact tones, handing the widow a typewritten sheet of paper.

Laura read it, and gasped. Her friend had listed the following: "Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. Take Mrs. R— riding and bring her home to lunch with you."

Mrs. R— was a rather garrulous lady, an acquaintance of both of them, who had formerly had money, but who was now living in one room and cooking her own meals.

"I've already made the appointments," Laura's friend told her. "Just check them off as you do them, and report to me at the end of the week."

The second thing on the schedule was this: "Wednesday afternoon: Go over to Midge H—'s and take care of the children. Turn the car and chauffeur over to Midge, with two tickets for the afternoon symphony concert. She will take a friend with her."

"This begins to look interesting," Laura told her friend, in almost caustic tones. "Have you planned anything else for me to do?"

"Yes, I have your next week's schedule all made out. You are to ask Janet H— to spend the week with you. It's her vacation time, and she can't afford to go away."

Laura did these things grudgingly. It wasn't all easy. But six months later, Laura came to her friend with shining eyes. "How can I ever thank you?" she said. "My life is so full now that I haven't had a moment to think of myself. Next week Janet is being married, and is having her wedding reception at my house. Then after that, Midge and John are going on a two weeks' vacation, and I'm to have the three children with me. I'm 'Aunt Laura' to Midge's children now. And as for Janet, I love her as if she were my own daughter. When I think that just a short time ago I was discontented and thought I could find no use for myself or the money James had been able to leave me—well, I bless the day you came in with that typewritten list of 'duties' I had to do!"

### What Is News?

COME now, what's all the news today?
What do these copious news-sheets say
One copy of the millions which
Come on the Nation's breakfast tray.

Let's see. Page One.
Large headlines here;
Enough to strike a quaking fear
In every heart. "A THREAT OF WAR"
Is spread above a glass of beer.

Then follow gruesome tales of blood
All spun in a depression mood.
But as a sort of antidote,
You're told the beer will "do you good."

It seems a curious thing to me,
In this enlightened century,
That we should get for daily news
A catalogue of misery.

The paper which in our own time
Can find and tell how truth can chime
As sweetly as in olden days
In all our hearts, has work sublime.

Its "latest news" shall be to all
A story, not of how we fall,
But now we rise as Truth prevails,
How we are free who hear its call.
—*Ashington* (Eng.) *Collieries Magazine.*

## For the Scrapbook

**Nature**

Nature is always the same, the storehouse of lasting truth, and teeming with inexhaustible variety; and he who looks at her with steady and well-practiced eyes will find enough to employ all his sagacity, whether it has or has not been seen by others before him.—*William Hazlitt.*

**Faults**

Many men are angry with them that tell them their faults, when they should be angry only with the faults that are told them.—*Venning.*

**Reputation**

We should be careful to deserve a good reputation by doing well; and when that care is once taken, not to be over-anxious about success.—*Rochester.*

**Virtue**

The fairest of all things fair on earth is virtue.—*Shakespeare.*

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Except for a Toothbrush*

By LE PELLEY

HOW ABOUT ANOTHER LITTLE VACATION AT BLACK BEAVER POINT MR. LANEY? DO YOU THINK YOU COULD TAKE US ??
WHY YES --- I MIGHT BE ABLE TO GET AWAY FOR A BIT...
I MIGHT GET MRS. LANEY TO GO TOO — SO IF THE GIRLS WANTED TO COME ALONG THIS TIME THERE'D BE SOMEONE TO LOOK AFTER THEM
OH, THAT'S DANDY MR. LANEY...
BUDDY! WE MIGHT ALL GO TO BLACK BEAVER POINT FOR A VACATION ..... HOW SOON CAN YOU GET PACKED ??
TUBBY — WHEN I HAVE MY SHOES, SOCKS, PANTS, SHIRT AND TIE ON — I AM ALL PACKED !!
!!!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The End of the Trail*

By THE HAGERS

OVERALLS, RADIO, WHISTLING, FOOD — THAT MAKES FOUR CLUES. VERY GOOD!
WITH SOME ASSURANCE, I CAN SAY I THINK THE DUCKLINGS WENT THIS WAY.
AND HERE I DEFINITELY SEE TOE MARKS OF DUCKLINGS — ONE, TWO, THREE.
WHAT RENDS THIS BALMY AIR OF JUNE? 'TIS MOUNTAIN MUSIC, OUT OF TUNE.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Mr. Oldgrad, '36

CLOSELY as ivy clings to hospitable walls, memories of college years twine round the towers of the "old grad's" solid accomplishments. Now and then an occurrence or chance remark starts his thought burrowing for some root of wisdom planted in the springtime of his experience.

"I remember a professor who used to say—" many the reminiscence that begins in this manner. When this year's graduates start "reminiscing" some of them may be struck by the difference of tone between the commencement-time addresses of 1935 and those of 1936. Last year it was the scarcity of jobs for college graduates that burdened the platform speaker's lay. This year the theme is loftier, which would indicate that the scarcity of opportunity is somewhat less acute and that college students have been showing interest in things other than their own immediate personal concerns.

Deep political issues—deeper than can be realized from the reading of electioneering pronouncements—are on the public mind. It is perhaps natural that the baccalaureate and commencement addresses should reflect the concern for freedom. This concern is sincerely felt in many quarters. But it is quite as loudly proclaimed where implications of freedom are not even seriously examined.

Whatever clarifying effect the addresses of his educators may have, the student still realizes that opinions as to where the threats to freedom originate are divided and confused in the life into which he is about to enter. He knows it will be difficult to preserve the perspective which is momentarily his as he listens to the sound and detached opinions of thoughtful men. But he knows that to enjoy individual liberty of thought as well as of action he must try to keep this perspective.

Some day, repenting a moment of intolerance, he will recall how Dr. James B. Conant told the class of 1936 at Harvard that what seemed most essential for a healthy national life was "the most painstaking examination by debate of political and social problems, no matter" (and the "old grad" may underscore the following words) . . . "no matter how unorthodox the views expressed or how much the speakers must juggle with words."

Or if he has lived deeply—that is to say, has learned as continuously since he left college as he did while there—he may be found quoting Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, whom he will remember saying:

> You cannot cure the ills of the social order without also healing the moral and spiritual ailments of the individual.

For that, too, has something to do with freedom, as St. Paul's writings make clear.

Dr. Angell was meeting a need of the times, the "old grad" will recall, when urging his hearers at the Yale 1936 exercises not to neglect their individual religious development. Law and liberty, the graduate of today will have learned, are inseparable, and he who enjoys the greatest degree of true liberty is he who has, through reliance on the Supreme Lawgiver, become a law unto himself. The man who is paying Golden Rule wages is not touched by minimum wage laws. The man who governs his private life by individually cherished precepts of sound morality is in little danger of finding his activities running counter to law. He, in fact, will hold up a standard to which law is bound eventually to conform.

In the years between this commencement and the next one in which the "old grad" will have a very personal interest, some of the observations now being offered no doubt will often recur to members of the class of 1936. And, in the light of their experience, will gain in pithiness until they carry as terse a message as Robert Frost delivered in a poet's subtle way when he said that in youth he had never dared to call himself a liberal, lest in age he might fear to be called a conservative.

### Bonus Boom

DISBURSEMENT of nearly two billion dollars in bonuses to American veterans sets the stage for an economic field day. Never has business faced such a sudden avalanche of purchasing power as that set off by the postman's knock. Spending the federal checks will give trade a tremendous lift. From mid-June on, those zigzag lines across business charts may catapult into peaks unexplored since predepression days.

Business will smile as broadly as those who are doing the spending—so long as the spending lasts. The value of this temporary spending is open to question. Sometimes it is essential to prime the pump, but it is well to consider where the money comes from that is poured into the pump.

The two billion dollars distributed to the veterans comes out of the Federal Treasury. What the soldiers spend today, they and the people as a whole will have to pay tomorrow in the form of taxes. Even business which this wave of purchasing power is expected to stimulate must share the burden.

Payment of the soldiers' bonus has not created any new wealth or expanded the nation's capacity for productivity. The disbursement of this two billion dollars is in effect a redistribution of property. In priming the pump, the country is apt to get back no more than has been poured in. The business boom caused by payment of the bonus is likely to cost just about two billion dollars.

### Machines and Men

SOMETHING is evidently wrong in an economic system in which the majority of workers in a particular industry are rendered jobless because of the invention of a machine which spells freedom from primitive toil.

John and Mack Rust's mechanical cotton picker may focus widespread attention on the question. Too often the problem is approached from the academic side; again, it may be considered from the angle of the humanitarian idealist, and there the danger may be that the forest isn't seen for the trees. Happily, this idea for a cotton picker has unfolded to two men who possess not only mechanical genius but an altruistic desire to devote the proceeds of their ingenious invention to the amelioration and improvement of the southern cotton picker's lot.

Their practical—and unique—concept has resulted in the Rust Foundation, which will utilize nine tenths of the profits from the machine to found a series of co-operative farms, co-operative stores, and educational projects for white and Negro agricultural workers. In other words, workers will actually receive greater benefit from the invention than the inventors themselves.

Economists are beginning to realize the potential results of the Rust invention. It is believed that the savings from the use of the cotton picker will make it possible, for instance, for the plantation owners to purchase tractors, gang plows, seeders and cotton choppers. More mechanization. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the workers in the cotton belt, or approximately 6,800,000, will eventually no longer be needed.

The cotton picker itself does the work of a diligent hand-picker during a season of three to four months in seven and one half hours! This is bringing the problem of the machine into the limelight with a vengeance. Where unselfed altruism may not be present, will not something definite have to be done about it? Two men—not theorists, not cloistered philosophers, but makers of machines—say yes.

### Britain's Next Prime Minister?

THERE is a general impression in Great Britain that Mr. Stanley Baldwin will take the opportunity provided by the coronation of King Edward VIII next May to retire from the leadership of the Conservative Party. Who will be his successor? The Labor and Liberal Opposition have only small representation at present in Parliament. Mr. Baldwin's successor as Conservative leader therefore is practically certain to be the next Prime Minister. Speculation is rife with names like those of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

When the late King passed over Lord Curzon in favor of Mr. Baldwin for the Premiership more than a decade ago, it was generally considered that he established for at least some time to come a rule that the Prime Minister should be chosen from the House of Commons. Undoubtedly the most brilliant man in the Commons is Mr. Winston Churchill, and he belongs to the Government side of the House, though he frequently finds occasion vigorously to criticize official Conservative policy. Mr. Churchill has had long parliamentary experience, and has often held high office. He is a magnificent debater. He comes of a family that for centuries has been associated with the inner springs of British government.

But, perhaps chiefly for this very reason, it is not likely that he will be the next wearer of Mr. Baldwin's robe. The British public, while fully recognizing Mr. Churchill's almost unique gifts, is inclined to doubt whether he has sufficient personal authority. Moreover, whether the system of national government continues or not, it will be essential for a long time to come that the Conservative Party should retain the support of those who formerly composed the right wings of the Liberal and Labor parties, and this it would be unlikely to do under the leadership of a man of Mr. Churchill's more recent affiliations.

It is unfortunately true that very few members of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet have succeeded greatly in increasing their reputations in recent months. Such as have done so have not in general been in the front rank of parliamentarians from whom leaders are usually drawn. A notable exception is the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who has steered the ship of state through some very choppy waters. But Mr. Eden is hardly regarded as a serious candidate for the highest office in the realm. His experience has been very short, and has been limited to a single class of problem.

There remains Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain is skilled in parliamentary tactics, and is unlikely to allow extremist policy to run away with his party. He is sufficiently a traditional Conservative not to lose the support of the Government right wing, yet he might be more acceptable than Mr. Churchill to the more radical section of the National Government's followers. On the whole, therefore, it is to Mr. Neville Chamberlain that informed opinion at this time looks for Mr. Baldwin's successor. But these are trying times, for peoples and therefore for governments. Men—and parties—will have to show themselves big indeed to be masters of the events which may transpire between now and next May.

## Age of Taste and Reason

*Book News of the Day*

THE Englishman has always been more given than most men to romanticism in the envisagement of life and to individualism in the living of it. That is a truism, but it is also a necessary premise of all criticism, whether social or aesthetic, which does not aim at the paradoxical. It is also a truism that during the eighteenth century those qualities, and more particularly the romanticism, were less in evidence than ever before or after.

But that, though a truism, is not an axiom. It admits of large qualification, if not of flat contradiction. We no longer consider that that century of various and memorable achievement is adequately summarized as the "age of prose and reason." The roots of the romantic revival, once supposed to have been planted by Bishop Percy, have been traced further and further back—in Gray, in Collins, in every notable poet later than Pope. And Pope himself, with all his respect for the classical canons, admitted and sometimes achieved,

> A grace beyond the reach of art,
> Which without passing through the judgment, gains
> The heart, and all its end at once attains—

which is the very essence of the romantic creed.

Nevertheless there was in the eighteenth century, from the Stuart Restoration to the Georgian Regency that is to say, a willing limitation of that wild freedom of self-expression which the Elizabethans and the subjects of the earlier Stuarts practiced and the Victorians and their successors were to practice again. There was deliberate submission to external authority and imposed rules; and it is the causes and manifestations of that submission which Mr. John Steegman has set out to examine in THE RULE OF TASTE: FROM GEORGE I TO GEORGE IV (London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.).

He has written a book which is at once learned and delightful to read. Being concerned principally with architecture, painting and the decorative arts, and only incidentally with literature, he does not mention Gibbon, with whose urbane and skeptical humor his own is closely in accord; but it is rather surprising that he has no word of Chesterfield, who applied the Rules with such relentless logic to the art of living. For it is a fundamental part of his argument that during the period under discussion the arts were more homogeneous with social life than at any other time, and that the rule of taste, if it was formulated by professionals, was maintained by an aristocracy—the Venetian oligarchy of Disraeli's diatribes—which, while its main business was government, was probably more cultured, as it was certainly more cosmopolitan, than any other English class has been before or since.

Mr. Steegman's essay in fact is rather *Kulturgeschichte* than *Kunstgeschichte*. While analyzing the theories of Hogarth and Jonathan Richardson, Reynolds and Payne Knight, while showing how the pure Palladian ideal was modified by such incursions as the taste for *chinoiserie*, the revaluation of the Gothic and the discovery of the true distinction between Greek and Roman, he is leading all the time to his climax: the simultaneous and inseparable defeat of aristocracy and classical art at the hands of democracy and individualism. It was a stroke of genius to conclude a perfectly chosen series of illustrations with Wilkie's "First Earring."

F. B.

### The Fearful Fisherman

## Baedeker Unabridged

DEAR PHIL: By the time you read this you'll be dropping down New York Harbor. Wherever you go you'll never see a sight like that again. But now that you're really off on your first trip to Europe, an older sister, who's crossed a few oceans herself, must be permitted a farewell speech. Later, when the sky line has faded and you've done your unpacking and read your mail you'll come up on deck and begin to assess your fellow travelers—ten days with these people, and some of them you'll feel that you've known ten years when you debark. You may even replan your trip to go a bit of the way with them—so compelling is the spell of a ten-day passage. The first time I went to Europe we planned to land at Cherbourg and go directly to Paris. By the time the Newfoundland banks were behind us our itinerary had taken on two new countries because of some delightful Dutch acquaintances. In accord with the revised itinerary we stayed in the ship to Rotterdam, spent five days in Holland, then took a boat up the Rhine. And I wouldn't have missed that part of the trip for anything.

Another effect of the enforced propinquity is to add to your list of friends people you'd never have a chance to know at home. In spite of our much-vaunted democracy, our social strata are pretty rigid: academic, business, laboring, artistic. On a boat, particularly in tourist class, you may have a representative of each group at your table when you go down to meals. On a memorable twelve-day crossing to Scandinavia once, our immediate circle included a retired butler, a member of the Norwegian aristocracy and the superintendent of a millionaire's horse farm.

* * *

But now to get to precepts: Whatever happens don't get the proverbial American tourist attitude which sees only such things as look familiar, compares them unfavorably with the ones back home in Chicago or Denver, and completely misses everything indigenous unless it is as obviously labeled as "quaint native costumes" at such places as Marken and Rätvik. You're heading for Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France. If possible, tuck away in the back of your mind for future reference all the American-made denunciations of the governments or customs of these countries, and see if you can get an inkling of what peculiar national characteristics and events have made them as they are.

But whatever you think of their situation, start from the premise that America has no corner on sanity and intelligence, that there are as many rational human beings in one country as in another, and perhaps you'll find out things that will fill in some of the gaps in our present understanding of Europe. Whatever they have to say for themselves is worth listening to. Now, no one ought to be able to bicycle down country lanes, talking to peasants, eating at inns, without learning something about a country that he hasn't learned from American books and newspapers. So be prepared to shift your ground if it seems necessary.

The things you'll remember longest and reminisce about most glowingly are the unexpected things you never planned. So don't be distressed if a well-ordered day ends with a puncture on a detour you thought would shorten the journey, or the hostelry is full and a neighboring butcher takes you in. And when you come home and find you missed the cathedral in Rouen or the newest department store in Berlin "which really must be seen," remember that was because you stayed over for the music festival at Salzburg, or missed an express from Rome and had to take a local.

* * *

One of the loveliest motor trips we had in Switzerland resulted from our temporary confusion of the meaning of "*droite*" and "*gauche*." We told our driver to turn "left" up a winding mountainous country road instead of "right" onto the paved thoroughfare, and he was so delighted at our temerity that our subsequent gesticulating was interpreted as heartiest approval of his course. Nor did we plan the broken axle that ensued from this venture. The result, however, was that we didn't get back to Geneva for a dance at "La Résidence" but instead spent the night in a tiny Swiss village where the sagest-looking goats ever seen wandered in the streets, and our windows opened on a "picturesque" but hitherto unpublicized glacier.

And last of all I would remind you that wherever you go you take your own world with you and you see and experience what you are thinking. People who travel full of prejudice are misdirected. Those who go with an open heart, expressing and expecting consideration and co-operation, are met with the same, "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

Mizpah,
Dorothy

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### One Way to Eliminate Monopolies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your leading editorial on Christian economics vs. monopolism, you expressed the hope that America might find some way of eliminating the tyranny and inefficiency of monopoly without subordinating itself to a political bureaucracy and without losing the freedom of real competition. This is, of course, a problem in economics, and it might be expected that in seeking a possible solution of it our leaders would turn first of all to methods of direct economic action. Yet, like most of what we read on the subject today, your editorial mentions only such indirect methods as education and political action. In suggesting that perhaps consumers' co-operation will prove to be here, as it has been in Sweden and Finland, the "middle way" for which we are looking, I think it is just such a direct method that we need.

There are three ways of eliminating a monopoly which is well-entrenched (except for new inventions, changes in consumer choice, etc); another concern with even more financial backing can compete with it, but if it succeeds it sets itself up as another monopoly; a government can regulate or take over the business, but the advantages of free competition are abandoned; or a consumer-owned and controlled organization, backed by the loyalty of its members, can establish itself in open competition with the monopoly. Where an ordinary profit-seeking competitor could be forced out by temporary price cutting, a co-operative could educate its members to see that their own best interests would in the long run be served by loyalty to their own group. Yet even a successful co-operative would be regulated by the demands of competition.

Society is entitled to the most efficient system of production and distribution which it is possible to organize. Consumers' co-operatives are daily in hundreds of American communities justifying their existence and growth by this standard. More than that, they represent an economic philosophy which more than any other we know of is consonant with Christian ideals. To me they represent a real hope for the future, not only for the elimination of monopolies but for the solution of many other of our economic problems.

DAVID H. SCULL

Takoma Park, Md.

### Dividing France and Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A news item from London regarding the lines in James Thomson's "The Seasons," written in the eighteenth century, prophetically descriptive of the recent invasion of Ethiopia, reminds me of certain lines in Shakespeare's "King John."

This product of the sixteenth century describes a situation in European history which is extremely interesting to the student, in view of France's position and its desire for friendly relations with both the League and Italy.

While the play is to be taken in the light of poetic drama and allowance made for all the license a poet might claim with historical fact, the reference to influences dividing France and Britain at that period offers food for the contemplative thought. In the controversy between King John and the Pope's legate, over papal authority in England, Shakespeare puts the following words into the legate's (Pandulph) mouth when appealing to King Philip to remain hostile to John:

> Philip of France, on peril of a curse,
> Let go the hand of that arch-heretic;
> And raise the power of France upon his head
> Unless he do submit himself to Rome.

And while Philip is considering whether to ally himself, as he had planned, with England or with Rome, the Dauphin cries:

> Bethink you, father; for the difference
> Is purchase of a heavy curse from Rome,
> Or the light loss of England for a friend.
> Forego the easier.

In a later scene, where Cardinal Pandulph goes as a messenger of peace between England and France, we find him saying, "It was my breath that blew this tempest up."

Pandulph's alternate devotion to the causes of war and peace cannot be said to be entirely without modern parallel. A recent dispatch from the Italian capital describes the "Pax Romana" pronounced by Il Duce, Benito Mussolini—a peace which places Ethiopia under the unconditional control of Rome as conquered territories were placed under the "firm hand" of the old "Empire."

Medford, Mass. PEARL P. STRACHAN

## The Wide Horizon

### Stamping Out Slavery

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

*By* Sisley Huddleston

IT IS not my purpose to discuss here the issues involved in the substitution of Italian rule for that of the Negus in Abyssinia. Nor do I intend to reflect on the failure of the Negus to abolish slavery, which was one of the conditions on which Abyssinia was admitted into the League of Nations. Neither do I wish to argue that according to the Covenant it was altogether wrong to accept a slave-holding country at Geneva. Further, I shall not elaborate any charge against the League of closing its eyes to practices which it was its duty to suppress.

These are, in the present state of international thought, all controversial points which can hardly be examined objectively by those who have taken sides in the conflict. Therefore they are better left alone.

But there is an item of news which appeals to us all, irrespective of our views on the wisdom of sanctions, on Italian rights and Ethiopian wrongs, on League omissions and limitations. It is the announcement that Marshal Badoglio, Viceroy of Ethiopia, has issued a decree abolishing slavery in the territories conquered by the Italian armies.

If the implications of this order which would free millions of unhappy serfs were all that we could hope, I for one would be inclined to rejoice, and to find some compensation and consolation for the dreadful preliminaries of this necessary liberation. But doubts arise. Can it be true that a few words written on a piece of paper will suffice to wipe out an ancient human misery and humiliation? It is obvious that the problem goes far deeper; that it has its roots in the whole structure of Ethiopia; and that nothing less than a tremendous revolution of manners and thinking, and a complete reorganization of social and economic life, are required to implement the decree of Marshal Badoglio.

* * *

Certainly the Italians should succeed in the long run. But we should realize how exceedingly difficult is this question of slavery. There is in Geneva an International Office for the Protection of Native Races, founded in 1913 (and reconstructed in 1923), whose objects are to develop the sense of responsibility of civilized peoples toward backward peoples, to defend the rights and interests of natives, to abolish slavery and forced labor. Dr. I. O. Hefty, its president, properly points out that if a decree was sufficient the Negus would long ago have done as much. But he lacked the means of effecting such a far-reaching reform.

These means are not only material—such as the effective exercise of authority over a large and unorganized territory, insistence on general obedience to laws, provision for the future of released slaves, and so forth. They must be largely moral. Until the mentality of the dominant classes can be changed, slavery cannot really be stamped out. Perhaps it is equally important to change the mentality of the slaves themselves.

Slavery is a feudal institution which runs back to immemorial times. Degrading as it is, there are aspects of slavery which render it acceptable to the victim. It relieves him of all initiative, all anxiety, all control of his movements, all responsibility for his actions. Even during the World War there were men who, despite the dangers and hardships, were happy to be in uniform, because they could stop thinking and merely carry out orders. The slave mentality in countries like Abyssinia is such that many of the released slaves will look upon their new-found liberty with dismay. Hitherto they have been nourished and provided for. They have been permanently attached to the household in which many of them were born.

* * *

Work must be found for these slaves. They must be taught trades. They must be shown the most elementary principles of independent housekeeping. They must be sheltered from actual want, and guided in their steps toward freedom. This necessitates an immense effort of agricultural and industrial development. The stroke of Marshal Badoglio's pen is only the beginning of a task which will take at least a generation to complete, and which will utterly transform Ethiopia.

While no one should seek to defend even the most patriarchal form of slavery, which in its best form is a veritable abdication of human dignity and the surrender of individuality, nevertheless an infinitely worse crime against mankind has been practiced in Ethiopia—that of slave-raiding and slave-trading. Nobody acquainted with the evidence, and who is not blinded by political prejudice, can possibly deny the horrible traffic that took place in human beings. Bands of dealers swooped down on a village, captured the younger inhabitants, marched them across the country to the Red Sea, and shipped them to Arabia. The Ethiopian Government doubtless did all it could to stop this awful business. The British, French and Italian authorities, whose colonies line the coast, tried to prevent the transportation of slaves. But it is certain that much remains to be done, and should now be done without delay.